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RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

STRATEGIC RESEARCH AND REVIEW
RECHERCHE ET EXAMEN STRATÉGIQUES

Recent Immigrants in the Winnipeg Metropolitan Area

A Comparative Portrait Based on the 1996 Census

September 2000

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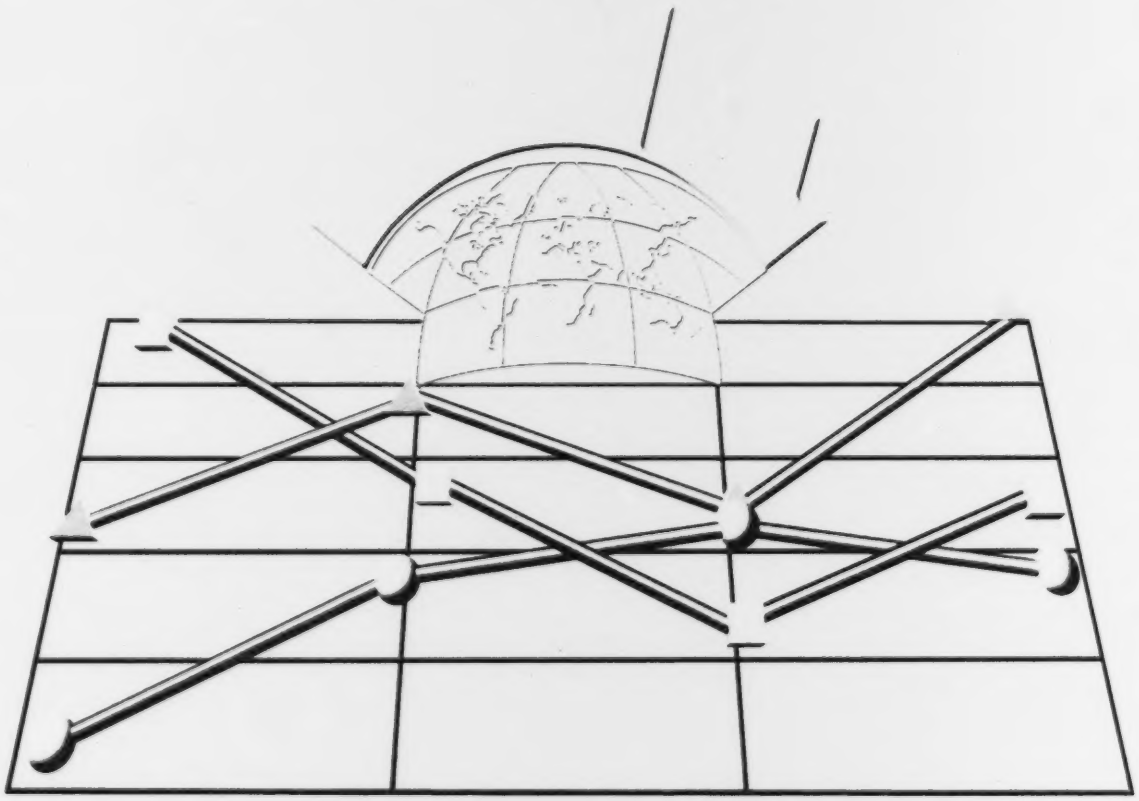

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RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN THE WINNIPEG METROPOLITAN AREA

A COMPARATIVE PORTRAIT BASED ON THE 1996 CENSUS

Prepared by
INFORMETRICA LIMITED

For
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

September 2000

The opinions and interpretations expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of Citizenship and Immigration Canada

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FOREWORD

This document presents a portrait of recent immigrants – persons who immigrated ("landed") after 1980 - living in the Winnipeg area at the time of the 1996 census of population. It provides information, derived from the census, on the origin and background of immigrants, on family and household structure, on participation in the economy, or income and housing.

To assist the reader in interpreting the characteristics and circumstances of recent immigrants, comparisons are made throughout this document with earlier immigrants - those who arrived before 1981 - and with persons born in Canada. As well, recent immigrants have been subdivided into two groups: those who arrived in the 1980s and those who arrived in the first half of the nineties. The last group is variously called "most recent immigrants" or "very recent immigrants". Grouping immigrants by period of landing is helpful when considering the adjustment of new immigrants to Canadian society and the economy, which takes time.

Canada's immigration policy has various objectives: meeting labour market needs, family reunification, humanitarian goals. Policies have changed over time, and so has the background of new immigrants. As the categories through which immigrants are admitted are not identified in the census, this report does not relate the experience of immigrants to their immigration category. However, Canada's immigration policies, along with conditions in countries of origin and in Canada, have an impact on the background and circumstances of recent immigrants as documented in this report.

The report also presents data on earlier immigrants. This is intended not so much as a second portrait, but rather as an indication of the likely future circumstances of recent immigrants. There is no guarantee, of course, that recent immigrants will assume the same place in Canada's society and economy as have earlier generations of immigrants. There have been changes in the characteristics of immigrants over time. The Canadian population, society and economy have evolved as well. This portrait, however, indicates there is also a good deal of continuity in the characteristics of immigrants, and it shows that recent immigrants are making a place for themselves in this country. There are strong indications that the relative economic conditions of recent immigrants will improve with time after their arrival in Canada, for instance.

This portrait of recent immigrants living in the Winnipeg area is one of a series of 13 portraits for major urban centres where the overwhelming majority of recent immigrants live. Each of the 13 profiles highlights a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA; for a definition see the second text box on the next page). The CMAs or major urban agglomerations are: Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Ottawa, Quebec City and Halifax. Also available is a profile of recent immigrants in Canada. This profile covers the same material as the profiles for urban centres. It also provides comparisons between five geographic areas (Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal, the ten other cities combined, and the rest of Canada).

This comparative portrait of recent immigrants in Winnipeg was prepared by Informetrica Limited and is published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada to inform the Canadian public, in

particular persons and organisations with an interest in immigrants, including officials of provincial, regional and local governments, and organisations providing services to immigrants.

In this document, text boxes provide information of a technical nature about the topics covered, such as definitions of concepts used and notes to tables and charts. Here are some general points that may assist the reader:

Highlights are presented before the main report. The Highlights section is divided into six parts like the report itself.

Headings of topics summarise the thrust of the information presented, in telegram style. Thus, a quick impression of the characteristics and circumstances of recent immigrants can be gleaned from the table of contents. In the style used in the headings, all comparative statements refer to recent immigrants and the Canadian-born. Thus, "Fewer children among recent immigrants" means that children under 15 years of age make up a smaller proportion of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born.

The text describes and comments on the data displayed in figures and tables. The text does not always quote the precise numbers in the tables, but states them in an approximate or rounded manner. For instance, "41%" may be described as "two-fifths" or "two out of five". As well, whereas tables and figures display information for two groups - immigrants who landed in the 1980s and those who landed during 1991-1996 - the text often refers to these jointly as "recent immigrants".

Numbers of people are rounded to the nearest 10 or 100, and as a rule no decimals are shown for percentages. Shares may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding.

Readers should be aware that there may be many reasons behind the differences featured in any display in this document: the background of immigrants, the experience of immigration, Canada's immigration policy, etc. One important source of difference is age structure. There are more adults aged 25 to 44 and fewer children among recent immigrants than the Canadian-born, and earlier immigrants on average are considerably older than recent immigrants or the Canadian-born. Age structure is examined in this portrait, and where differences in age are important, information is provided separately for age groups. However, readers are advised that differences in age can be a significant factor even when age is not explicitly addressed.

A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) consists of a large urban core with a population of at least 100,000 together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core.

In 1996, the Winnipeg CMA included the following municipalities: Winnipeg, Taché, Ritchot, St. François Xavier, Headingley, Springfield, East St. Paul, West St. Paul, St. Clements, and Rosser. Throughout this profile, the Winnipeg CMA, with all of its component municipalities, is referred to simply as Winnipeg.

The population data presented in this report do not include non-permanent residents. In 1996 for the first time, Statistics Canada included non-permanent residents in the population. There were 167,000 non-permanent residents in Canada in 1996, bringing the official population count to 28,528,000 instead of the 28,361,000 shown here.

HIGHLIGHTS

This portrait describes recent immigrants in the Winnipeg metropolitan area ("Winnipeg" for short) as of 1996. Recent immigrants are immigrants who landed during the period 1981-1996. Immigrants who landed during 1991-1996 are called very recent or most recent immigrants.

The background, personal attributes and outcomes of immigrants reflect Canada's immigration policies, and the choices immigrants make as to where to live in Canada.

Labour market behaviour, the jobs of recent immigrants, and their income and housing conditions describe the adjustment of immigrants to the economy. This process clearly takes time. Many immigrants do not immediately access long-term jobs that match their formal education, and the initial years are marked by relatively low income, large households and crowded housing. As their stay lengthens, however, they more or less catch up to those who were here before, although some differences remain.

Immigrants and recent immigrants (Part A)

- In 1996 there were 41,000 recent immigrants in Winnipeg, almost 2 per cent of all recent immigrants living in Canada, accounting for one-third of immigrants in Winnipeg and 6 per cent of the population of the metropolitan area.

- More than four out of five immigrants who landed during the 1980s had become Canadian citizens by 1996.

Who are the recent immigrants (Part B):

- Recent immigrants living in Winnipeg come from all over the world. Asian origins dominate among immigrants who landed after 1990, with the Philippines standing out as the largest country of birth with 26 per cent of this group.

- Over forty per cent of recent immigrants destined to Winnipeg entered through the family class. The share who entered through the economic class is 29 per cent. The share of refugees is 27 percent, twice as large a share as for Canada as a whole.

- One half of recent immigrants are 25 to 44 years of age, and 13 per cent are children under 15. Of Winnipeg's Canadian-born population, children under 15 make up one-quarter and the 25-44 age group contribute one-third of the population.

- Eight out of nine persons who immigrated between 1991 and 1996 reported being able to conduct a conversation in English or French. The proportion declines with age: it is 95 per cent in the 15-24 age group, and just over one half for seniors.

- For two-thirds of the most recent immigrants the language most often spoken at home is neither English nor French, but a foreign language.

- The level of education of recent immigrants in Winnipeg is similar to that of the Canadian-born. Recent immigrants contribute disproportionately to the number of physical scientists and engineers. Adults pursue studies at a high rate.

Families and households (Part C)

- Very few recent immigrants, including seniors, live alone. About one in five of those living with relatives live in an extended-family arrangement, four times the rate among the Canadian-born.

- Recent immigrant families are more likely than Canadian-born families to include never-married children, and this at a later stage in the life of the parents. Recent immigrant families are also larger than Canadian-born families.

- Households consisting of recent immigrants with or without other Canadians make up 7 per cent of all households in Winnipeg. Households of immigrants who landed during the 1990s account for somewhat less than one-half of recent immigrant households and 3 per cent of all households.

- Family households larger than a nuclear family are rather common among recent immigrants. More than one in five households of recent immigrants, and only one in twenty-five households where all adult members are Canadian-born are of this type. Households of recent immigrants are significantly larger than Canadian-born households.

Participation in the economy (Part D)

- The adjustment of immigrants to the economy takes time. Immigrants who landed during the 1990s have a lower rate of participation in the labour force and a higher unemployment rate than the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants. Those who immigrated during the 1980s have more or less the same labour market position as the Canadian-born. The fact that labour market statistics of persons who immigrated during the 1980s closely resemble those of the Canadian-born, and of earlier immigrants generally surpass those born in Canada, suggests that the large majority of recent immigrants will in time fully adjust to and participate in the economy.

- The pattern of initially low labour force participation and high unemployment followed by convergence to the rates of the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants occurs across all age-gender groups and all but the lowest level of education. The disparities between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born are generally smaller for men than for women, particularly for unemployment.

- Lack of knowledge of English is a major barrier to labour force participation. However, it accounts for only a small part of the disparity in labour force participation of the most recent immigrants, and its significance diminishes over time as immigrants learn English.

- Employment of recent immigrants tends to be much more than that of the Canadian-born in processing and sales and services occupations, and in the manufacturing and hospitality and other services sectors. By contrast, administrative and management and social occupations, and the construction and transportation, business services and the public sectors account for smaller shares of the jobs of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born.

- Compared to the jobs of the Canadian-born, a large proportion of jobs of recent immigrants require a low or moderate level of skill.

Income (Part E)

- On average among persons reporting income for the year 1995, the income of the most recent immigrants is about half that of the Canadian-born, while those who immigrated during the 1980s have close to three-quarters of that level. The proportion of recent immigrants having employment income is high, while the proportion having other private income such as investment and pension income is lower than the proportion of Canadian-born with such income.

- Transfers from government make up a somewhat larger share of the income of recent immigrant households than of Canadian-born households for ages between 25 and 64. For households of seniors, the share of transfers is significantly lower for recent immigrants than for the Canadian-born.

- Over time, the average income of immigrants increases. While one-half of the most recent immigrants have no income or income under $10,000, only two in ten earlier immigrants do. The average income of earlier immigrants is somewhat higher than that of the Canadian-born.

- Nearly one in three very recent immigrants experience low income, i.e., they live in families with income of less than one-half of median family income, or, if they do not live in a family, have income of less than one-half of the median income of unattached individuals. The proportion drops to two out of ten for immigrants who landed during the 1980s.

Housing (Part F)

- It is far more common for recent immigrants than for the Canadian-born to live in crowded accommodation. Almost one-third of recent immigrant households live in crowded conditions - i.e. have one person or more per room - compared to 4 per cent of Canadian-born households. More than four in ten households consisting only of most recent immigrants live in crowded conditions. Crowding is particularly common among larger recent immigrant households.

- It is as common for recent immigrant households as for Canadian-born households to spend a large share of income on shelter. About one in four households face such costs. Almost 40 percent of recent immigrant households exclusively composed of immigrants who landed from 1991 to 1994 spend more than 30 per cent of their income on shelter.

- Home ownership is less common among households consisting only of recent immigrants who immigrated during the 1990s than among other households. Households of immigrants who landed during the 1990s and share accommodation with other persons, and households of immigrants who landed during the 1980s are as likely to own their home as the Canadian-born.

PART A: IMMIGRANTS AND RECENT IMMIGRANTS

112,000 immigrants in Winnipeg Metropolitan Area

Table A.1: Total and Immigrant Population, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, Manitoba, and Canada, 1981-1996

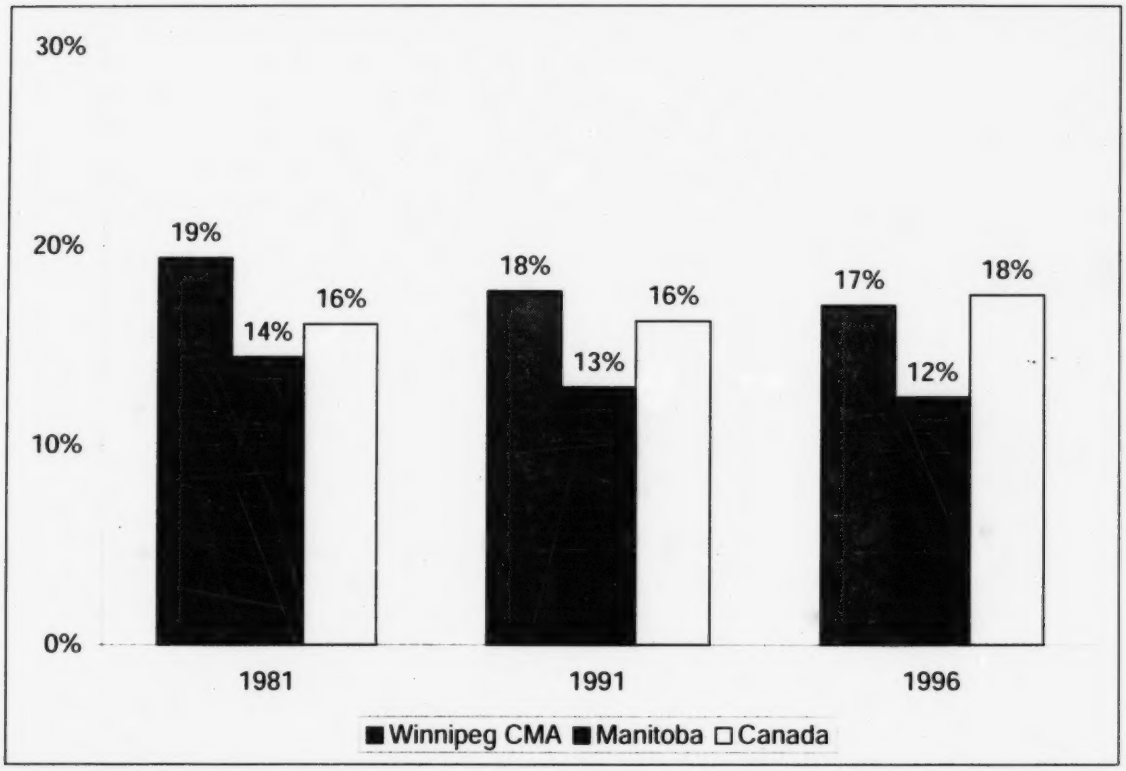
				Change 1981-1991		Change 1991-1996		Change 1981-1996	
	1981	1991	1996	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Winnipeg CMA									
Immigrants	110,700	113,800	111,700	3,100	3%	-2,100	-2%	1,000	1%
Canadian-born	468,000	528,600	545,300	60,700	13%	16,700	3%	77,300	17%
Total Population	578,600	642,400	657,000	63,800	11%	14,600	2%	78,400	14%
Manitoba									
Immigrants	143,800	138,600	135,900	-5,200	-4%	-2,700	-2%	-7,900	-5%
Canadian-born	869,900	936,800	960,700	66,900	8%	23,900	3%	90,800	10%
Total Population	1,013,700	1,075,400	1,096,600	61,700	6%	21,300	2%	82,900	8%
Canada									
Immigrants	3,827,500	4,342,900	4,971,100	515,400	13%	628,200	14%	1,143,600	30%
Canadian-born	20,256,000	22,427,800	23,390,300	2,171,800	11%	962,600	4%	3,134,300	15%
Total Population	24,083,500	26,770,600	28,361,400	2,687,100	11%	1,590,800	6%	4,277,900	18%

According to the census, there were 111,700 immigrants living in the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA; for a definition see the Foreword) of Winnipeg (i.e., the Winnipeg area or Winnipeg for short) in 1996. The immigrant population in Winnipeg has changed very little over the 15 years ending in 1996, while the Canadian-born population has grown substantially over the same period. The number of immigrants increased by 3,100 (or 3% of total immigrant population) in the eighties, and dropped by 2,100 (or 2% of the total immigrant population) during the nineties. In comparison, Winnipeg's Canadian-born population increased by 77,300 or 17 per cent over the 1981-1996 period. Almost all of Winnipeg's total population growth can be attributed to the growth in the Canadian-born population during the eighties.

The lack of growth of Winnipeg's immigrant population compares with a decline in Manitoba and growth in Canada as a whole. During the 1981-1996 period when there was no growth in Winnipeg, the immigrant population in Manitoba decreased by 7,900 or 5 per cent. By comparison, the total number of immigrants living in Canada increased by 1.1 million or 30 per cent during the same period.

In 1996, Winnipeg was the place of residence of 2.3 per cent of the population of Canada and of the same share of the country's Canadian-born population. These shares were virtually the same as in 1981. The metropolitan area's share of Canada's five million immigrants was 2.2 per cent in 1996, down from 2.9 per cent 15 years earlier. Winnipeg's share of the population of Manitoba and its two components has increased somewhat between 1981 and 1996. The metropolitan area accounted for 60 per cent of the province's population in 1996, 82 per cent of its immigrants, and 57 per cent of the Canadian-born. In 1981 these shares were 57, 77 and 54 per cent.

Figure A.1: Number of immigrants as a percentage of the population, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, Manitoba, and Canada, 1981-1996



The proportion of Winnipeg's population comprised of immigrants has gradually declined between 1981 and 1996. In 1981, immigrants represented 19 per cent of the population. In 1996, immigrants accounted for 17 per cent of the population. The proportion of immigrants in the population of Manitoba has also decreased over the same period. The proportion of immigrants in Winnipeg's population, 17 per cent, is similar to that in the country overall.

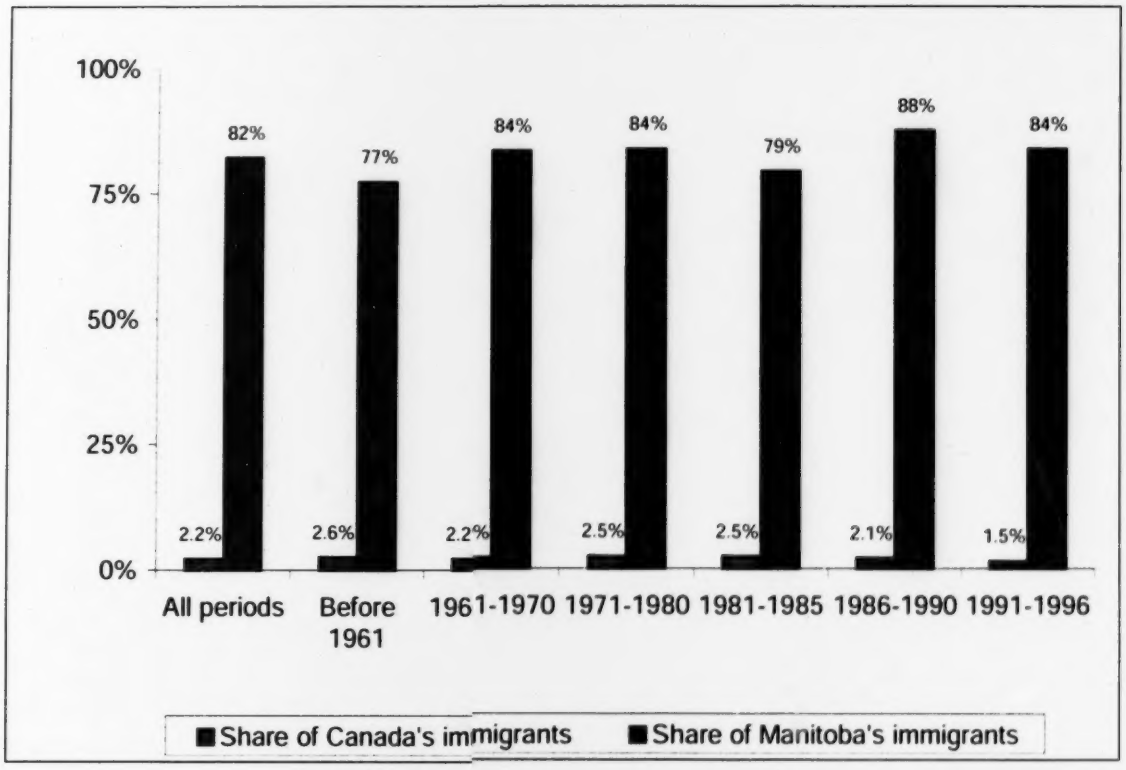
One-third of immigrants landed after 1980

Table A.2: Immigrant population by period of immigration, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996

Period of immigration	Winnipeg		Manitoba		Canada	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Before 1961	27,800	25%	35,900	26%	1,054,900	21%
1961-1970	17,700	16%	21,200	16%	788,600	16%
1971-1980	25,400	23%	30,200	22%	996,200	20%
1981-1985	10,000	9%	12,600	9%	401,400	8%
1986-1990	14,700	13%	16,800	12%	691,000	14%
1991-1996	16,100	14%	19,200	14%	1,039,000	21%
Total	111,700	100%	135,900	100%	4,971,100	100%

Many of Winnipeg's immigrants have lived in Canada for a long time. Sixty-four per cent of the 112,000 immigrants living in Winnipeg in 1996 arrived in Canada more than 15 years earlier. The proportion of recent immigrants in Winnipeg and in Manitoba is smaller than the proportion in Canada as a whole. In Canada, the share of immigrants arriving after 1980 is 43 per cent, while the share for Winnipeg is 36 per cent and for Manitoba it is 35 per cent. Moreover, 14 per cent of immigrants living in Winnipeg and Manitoba in 1996 arrived after 1990 compared with 21 per cent in Canada.

Figure A.2: Percentage of Canada's and Manitoba's immigrants residing in Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, by period of immigration, 1996



In 1996, 2.2% of Canada's five million immigrants were living in Winnipeg. Very recent immigrants to Canada were less likely to be living in Winnipeg than those who landed in earlier periods. Of the immigrant population of 1,039,000 who arrived in Canada between 1991 and 1996, only 1.5 per cent were living in Winnipeg. Of the population of immigrants who landed before 1961, 2.6 per cent resided in Winnipeg.

Most immigrants in Manitoba choose to live in Winnipeg. In 1996, over four-fifths (82%) of Manitoba's total immigrants, and 84 per cent of Manitoba's immigrants arriving between 1991 and 1996 lived in Winnipeg. Of Manitoba's population of immigrants who landed before 1961, 77 per cent lived in Winnipeg.

Table A.3: Recent immigrants, number and percentage of the population, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, Manitoba and Canada, 1996

	Winnipeg CMA		Manitoba		Canada	
Period of immigration	Number	% of population	Number	% of population	Number	% of population
1981-1985	10,000	1.5%	12,600	1.1%	401,400	1.4%
1986-1990	14,700	2.2%	16,800	1.5%	691,000	2.4%
1991-1996	16,100	2.4%	19,200	1.7%	1,039,000	3.6%
Total 1981-1996	40,800	6.2%	48,600	4.4%	2,131,400	7.5%

In 1996, there were 40,800 recent immigrants (defined as those arriving in Canada after 1980) living in Winnipeg, representing 6.2 per cent of the population. The share of Winnipeg's population comprised of recent immigrants is comparable to, but falls short of, national figures. In 1996, post-1980 immigrants accounted for 7.5 per cent of Canada's total population.

In Winnipeg, the most recent arrivals - those who came to Canada in the 1991 to 1996 period - numbered 16,100, representing only 2.4 per cent of the total population. In Canada as a whole, the most recent arrivals numbered just over one million, representing almost four per cent of the population.

Eighty-three per cent of eligible recent immigrants have become Canadian citizens

By 1996, a large majority of Winnipeg's immigrants who arrived in Canada during the 1980s – 83 per cent – had become Canadian citizens. Recent immigrants from most countries are becoming Canadians in high proportions, from 70 per cent to close to 100 per cent. Of immigrants born in four of the top ten countries of birth of Winnipeg's immigrants who landed during the 1980s (see Table B.1), Hong Kong, the People's Republic of China, the Philippines and Vietnam, between 90 and 100 per cent had obtained Canadian citizenship by 1996. Of immigrants from another three of these ten countries – El Salvador, Poland and India - between 70 and 90 per cent of those who landed during the 1980s had done so.

A significant share of immigrants from the United Kingdom, the United States and Portugal – also among the top ten countries of birth for Winnipeg during the 1980s - and a number of other countries are postponing or forgoing Canadian citizenship. The rate of acquisition of Canadian citizenship by persons who immigrated from these countries during the eighties is less than 70 per cent, the lowest being 33 per cent. For western European countries especially, the rate of naturalization has dropped significantly from levels above 80 per cent for earlier immigrants.

Immigrants from these countries may want to keep open the option of returning to their country of birth. Depending on policies in countries of birth, people may not be able to retain their original nationality if they become Canadian citizens. As well, children born in Canada while the immigrant parents are still citizens of their country of birth may have certain rights in that country.

In today's global economic village there are more and more people who live in more than one country over the course of their working lives. To work in Canada, they may become landed immigrants; but they may not have the intention of becoming Canadian citizens, and may never do so.

The large majority of immigrants, however, clearly continues to opt to become Canadian citizens. Eighty-three per cent of immigrants who landed during the eighties had already done so by June 1996; many more are likely to follow in the years to come.

Citizenship refers to a person's legal citizenship status, as reported in the 1996 census. In Canada, there is a residence requirement of three years before Canadian citizenship can be acquired. As a result, many immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1991 and 1996 were not yet eligible for Canadian citizenship at the time the census was carried out in 1996. For this reason, this group is not considered here. Instead, focus is on persons who immigrated between 1981 and 1990.

In preparing Figure A.3 we did not consider all countries of birth of recent immigrants living in Winnipeg in 1996. A country was considered if :

- it is the place of birth of at least 10,000 immigrants living in Canada, and
- if the number of immigrants of the 1980s born in that country and living in Winnipeg is at least 50.

To increase the comparability with information from earlier censuses, we regrouped together in "Countries of the former USSR", "Countries of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic" and in "Countries of the former Yugoslavia" former member countries of these blocks, which may be listed in Figure A.3, and in Tables B.1 and B.2 in the next section. These countries are:

Countries of the former USSR: *Ukraine, Russian Federation, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Balarus, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.*

Countries of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic: *Czech Republic and Slovakia.*

Countries of the former Yugoslavia: *Yugoslavia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia, and Macedonia.*

Figure A.3: Canadian citizenship by country of birth, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996

More than 90 percent of Winnipeg's immigrants who arrived in Canada during the eighties and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	Less than 70 percent of Winnipeg's immigrants who arrived in Canada during the eighties and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	More than one-third of Winnipeg's immigrants who arrived in Canada during the eighties and were born in these countries have **dual citizenship**:
Afghanistan	Israel	Ghana
Italy	Korea, South	Israel
Hong Kong	Trinidad and Tobago	Poland
Hungary	United Kingdom	Italy
Countries of former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	Germany	
Ethiopia	Chile	
China, People's Republic of	United States	
Laos	Malaysia	
Pakistan	Portugal	
Guyana	Netherlands	
Ghana		
Countries of former U.S.S.R.		
Romania		
Philippines		
South Africa, Republic of		
Sri Lanka		
Viet Nam		

Percent of immigrants with Canadian Citizenship (including those with dual citizenship)		**Percent of immigrants with dual citizenship**	
Immigrated before 1981:	89%	Immigrated before 1981:	10%
Immigrated 1981-1990:	83%	Immigrated 1981-1990:	14%

Overall, nearly one out of seven immigrants (14 %) who arrived during the 1980s had acquired Canadian citizenship while retaining the citizenship of another country. Dual citizenship is more common among recent than earlier immigrants. Among Winnipeg's immigrants who arrived in Canada before 1981, about one in ten (10%) reported dual citizenship in 1996.

PART B: WHO ARE THE RECENT IMMIGRANTS?

Origin, destination and immigration class

Asian origins are prevalent among recent immigrants

Table B.1: Immigrants' top ten places of birth, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996

Place of Birth	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage
Immigrated 1991-1996					
1 Philippines	4,220	26%	Total of top ten countries	11,165	69%
2 China	1,210	7%			
3 Countries of former Yugoslavia	1,155	7%	All other countries	4,915	31%
4 India	1,150	7%			
5 Poland	860	5%	Total	16,080	100%
6 Viet Nam	650	4%			
7 United States	510	3%			
8 United Kingdom	490	3%			
9 El Salvador	460	3%			
10 Hong Kong	460	3%			
Immigrated 1981-1990					
1 Philippines	6,550	26%	Total of top ten countries	17,080	69%
2 Poland	2,700	11%			
3 Viet Nam	1,370	6%	All other countries	7,650	31%
4 India	1,300	5%			
5 United States	1,120	5%	Total	24,730	100%
6 El Salvador	1,050	4%			
7 United Kingdom	830	3%			
8 China	810	3%			
9 Portugal	800	3%			
10 Hong Kong	570	2%			
Immigrated before 1981					
1 United Kingdom	11,880	17%	Total of top ten countries	51,215	72%
2 Philippines	7,070	10%			
3 Germany	5,860	8%	All other countries	19,675	28%
4 Poland	5,570	8%			
5 Countries of former USSR	5,505	8%	Total	70,890	100%
6 Portugal	4,380	6%			
7 Italy	3,560	5%			
8 United States	3,430	5%			
9 India	2,000	3%			
10 Netherlands	1,960	3%			

Winnipeg's immigrants come from the world over, and represent a diversity of cultural and linguistic backgrounds. Although there has been a considerable change in the source countries of immigrants over the past several decades, some countries have supplied a significant share of immigrants in recent as well as more distant periods. In 1996, for example, there were 16,100 residents of Winnipeg who had very recently landed in Canada, between 1991 and 1996. The most common country of birth for these immigrants was the Philippines, accounting for 26 per cent of these new arrivals to Canada, as well as 26 per cent during the 1980s and 10 per cent before 1981. Four other countries have supplied 3 per cent or more of immigrants living in Winnipeg during the 1990s, 1980s and before: Poland, India, the United States and the United Kingdom. Among Winnipeg's earlier immigrants – those arriving in Canada before 1981 – these four countries plus the Philippines accounted for 43 per cent of this group.

In general, the birth origins of Winnipeg's immigrant population changed significantly in relation to period of immigration. European birth origins appear more predominant among those who immigrated in the 1950s, 1960s and to a lesser extent in the 1970s, and Asian birth origins are more prevalent among those who immigrated in the 1980s and 1990s.

A preferred destination for immigrants born in a handful of countries

Table B.2 does not list all countries of birth of recent immigrants living in Winnipeg in 1996. A country is included if

- it is the place of birth of at least 10,000 recent immigrants living in Canada in 1996, and
- if the number of recent immigrants born in that country and living in Winnipeg is at least 0.5 per cent (rounded to 1 per cent in the table) of the number living in all of Canada.

For some immigrant groups, Winnipeg is a preferred area of residence. For example, of the 127,800 Philippines-born individuals who immigrated since 1981 and were living in Canada in 1996, 10,800 or 8.4 per cent were living in Winnipeg in 1996. Winnipeg is also home to a large share of Ethiopia-, El Salvador-, and Poland-born recent immigrants to Canada. On average, 1.9 per cent of recent immigrants chose Winnipeg as their place of residence.

Many countries are represented among recent immigrants living in Winnipeg, but in very small numbers, and with a share of less than 1.9 per cent of Canada's recent immigrant population.

Table B.2: Number of recent immigrants to Canada by country of birth and share residing in Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996

Countries of Birth	Total Recent Immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Winnipeg
Philippines	127,765	8%
Ethiopia	13,340	4%
El Salvador	37,745	4%
Poland	110,350	3%
Countries of former Yugoslavia	45,435	3%
Portugal	42,550	2%
Germany	25,500	2%
Total - Canadian-born	23,390,300	2%
Trinidad and Tobago	27,655	2%
Guatemala	12,160	2%
United States	75,435	2%
Viet Nam	97,550	2%
Countries of former U.S.S.R.	34,925	2%
Total – Recent Immigrants	2,131,400	2%
Cambodia	14,810	2%
Countries of former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	12,125	2%
India	139,425	2%
All other places of birth	154,900	2%
Romania	29,860	2%
United Kingdom	88,870	1%
Chile	12,150	1%
Korea, South	30,270	1%
Mexico	18,325	1%
China, People's Republic of	153,295	1%
Afghanistan	10,720	1%
Guyana	43,220	1%
Malaysia	12,895	1%
Ghana	11,295	1%
Iran	43,470	1%
Jamaica	50,975	1%
France	21,455	1%
Iraq	14,335	1%
Somalia	16,475	1%
Italy	11,905	1%
Pakistan	26,360	1%
Hong Kong	185,895	1%
Sri Lanka	63,780	1%

Family class largest, economic and refugee class similar in size

The number of immigrants destined for Winnipeg increased by 37 per cent from 1981-85 to 1986-90, and dropped by 12 per cent in 1991-1996. The economic class increased in importance, now comprising 32 per cent of all immigrants and surpassing the refugee class by 11 per cent. During the 1986-90 period, the number of immigrants admitted through the refugee class almost doubled, but subsided afterwards to pre-1986 levels. Twenty-seven per cent of immigrants destined for Winnipeg between 1981 and 1996 were refugees, a much higher share than the 14 per cent for Canada as a whole. The number of persons immigrating through the family class increased by 6 per cent between 1981-1985 and 1991-1995, and constituted 44 per cent of all immigrants during 1991-1995. The "other" class consists mainly of retired persons.

According to the census, there are fewer recent immigrants living in Winnipeg in 1996 than the number who landed during the period 1981-1995 (see Table A.3). This reflects the fact that recent immigrants who have subsequently moved away from the area or have died outnumber those who have moved to Winnipeg from other parts of the country.

Table B.3: Recent immigrants by immigration class, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1981-1995

	1981-1985	1986-1990	1991-1995
Family class	8,700	8,700	9,200
Economic class	4,300	6,800	6,800
Refugees	4,200	8,200	4,500
Other	300	200	500
Total	17,500	23,900	21,000

The 1996 Census did not ask immigrants about the immigration categories through which they were admitted to Canada. This information is available only from records at Citizenship and Immigration Canada, and pertains to the time of landing.

Under Canada's immigration policy there are three major categories of immigration. These categories correspond broadly to the economic, family reunification and humanitarian or protection objectives of the Immigration Act. Hence, persons entering the country as immigrants or refugees have different reasons to do so and accordingly are likely to face different challenges and opportunities after landing in Canada.

Immigrants entering through the *economic* category are persons who have actively sought to settle in Canada and have presumably prepared themselves for the transition. They are selected as individuals and may be accompanied by a spouse and dependants. Only the selected immigrants are assessed against criteria designed to maximise the probability of success in the labour market or in business. Spouses and dependants in this category are not screened against selection criteria but are nevertheless part of the family unit who shared in the decision to move and participated in the preparations for transition. Less than one-half of the economic category are screened against selection criteria.

The *family reunification* category is made up of individuals who are joining family members already established in Canada. These immigrants are not assessed against labour market criteria. They are, however, sponsored by a relative in Canada who is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident and who has taken the responsibility of providing support for their settlement. Hence, those in the family reunification category are less likely than their counterparts in the economic category to have moved for economic reasons directly related to the labour market or business.

The *refugee* category is made up of Convention refugees and other refugee-like persons who are deemed to require protection or relief. These persons may not have wanted to leave their country of origin and may not have had the opportunity to prepare for moving to Canada. Refugees are expected to take longer to adjust to their new environment and their economic achievements may be modest compared to those of immigrants in the economic category.

During the period 1981-1995, immigrants were also admitted, in smaller numbers, through special categories or programs established for humanitarian or public policy reasons. These *other* immigrants include, for instance: live-in caregivers in Canada, members of the former retired immigrant class, Post-Determination Refugee Claimants in Canada and persons landed through the Deferred Removal Order Class and the Backlog Clearance program.

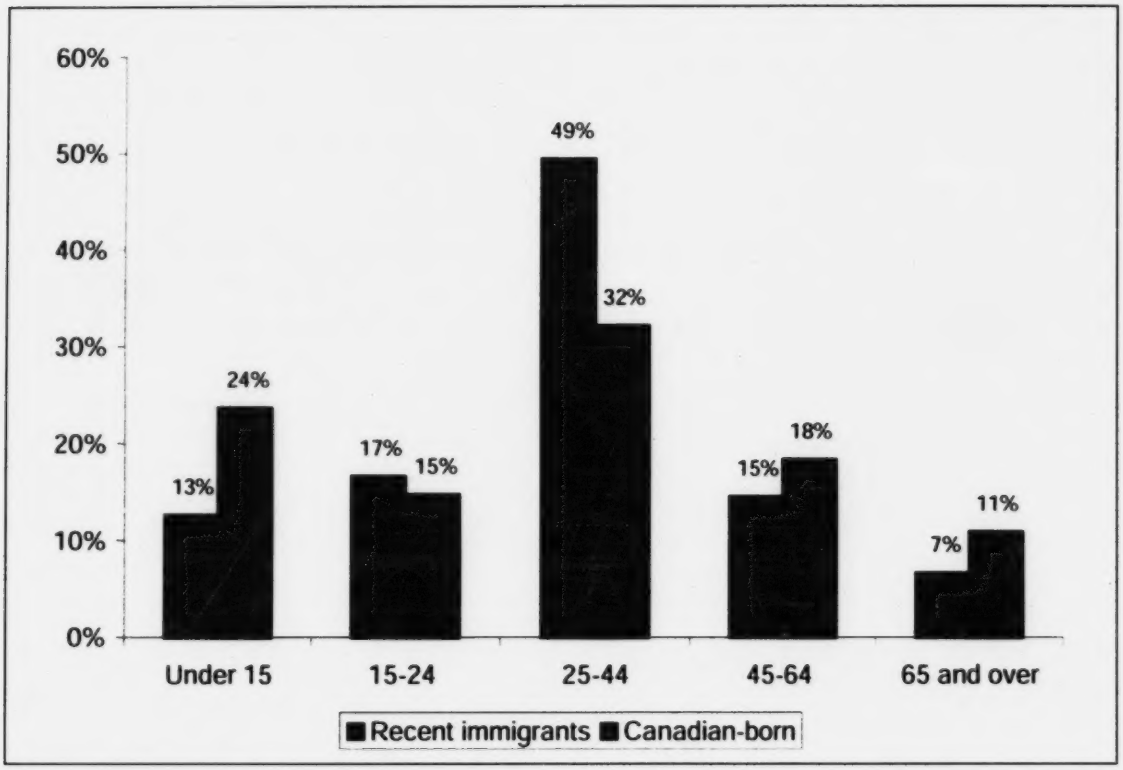
The number and characteristics of immigrants by immigration category have been shown to have an impact on the adjustment process and are reflected in the statistics on immigrants presented in this report. In addition, other factors that influence the circumstances of the population of Canada, and in particular metropolitan areas, also have an effect on the conditions of recent and earlier immigrants living in these areas.

This section presents, by category of immigration, the number of immigrants landed between 1981 and 1995 who indicated they intended to settle in the Winnipeg metropolitan area. These numbers are presented for indicative purposes only. They cannot be taken as an accurate description of the population of recent immigrants in the Winnipeg area as some have, for instance, moved away, some have died, and other recent immigrants may have moved to Winnipeg from other parts of Canada.

Age and gender

Fewer children and older persons, more 25-44 year olds among recent immigrants

Figure B.1: Age structure of the recent immigrant and Canadian-born population, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996



The age distribution of the recent immigrant population (those arriving between 1981 and 1996) is markedly different from that of the Canadian-born population, with a larger proportion aged 25 to 44, and proportionally fewer persons aged 45 and over and children under 15. In 1996, nearly one-half (49%) of recent immigrants living in Winnipeg were between the ages of 25 and 44, compared with one-third (32%) of Canadian-born individuals. Children under 15 accounted for just 13 per cent of the recent immigrant population compared with 24 per cent for Canadian-born children. Persons of 45 years of age and over comprised only 22 per cent of recent immigrants, while they constituted 29 per cent of the Canadian-born population.

These differences in age structure result from two factors. The first is age at arrival in Canada. Immigrants tend to arrive in Canada during their prime working-age years. This was the case among immigrants who arrived more than 30 years ago, and it is still the case today. It is therefore not

surprising that a large share of recent immigrants were within the 25 to 44 age group at the time of the 1996 census.

The second factor is ageing. Only a small percentage of recent immigrants are children. On average across the country, about 20 per cent of recent immigrants were children under 15 years of age at the time of their arrival in Canada. But by 1996, many of these children had lived in the country for several years, and had since become youths or young adults. Children born in Canada to immigrant parents are not themselves considered immigrants, but are part of the Canadian-born population. Thus, the smaller proportion of children within the recent immigrant population should not be taken as an indication of lower fertility rates among immigrants.

Earlier immigrants, for the same two reasons, tend to be older than recent immigrants and the population born in the country. In the Winnipeg area, almost three-fourths (72%) of immigrants who arrived prior to 1981 are over 45 years old, compared to 29 per cent of the Canadian-born (not shown in Figure B.1). The reader may want to bear this in mind, since many of the characteristics and circumstances described in this profile vary with age. Differences between groups of immigrants and the Canadian-born may be a reflection of differences in age. Often other factors play a role as well, as will be shown.

Table B.4: Number of women as a proportion of the population, by age group, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996

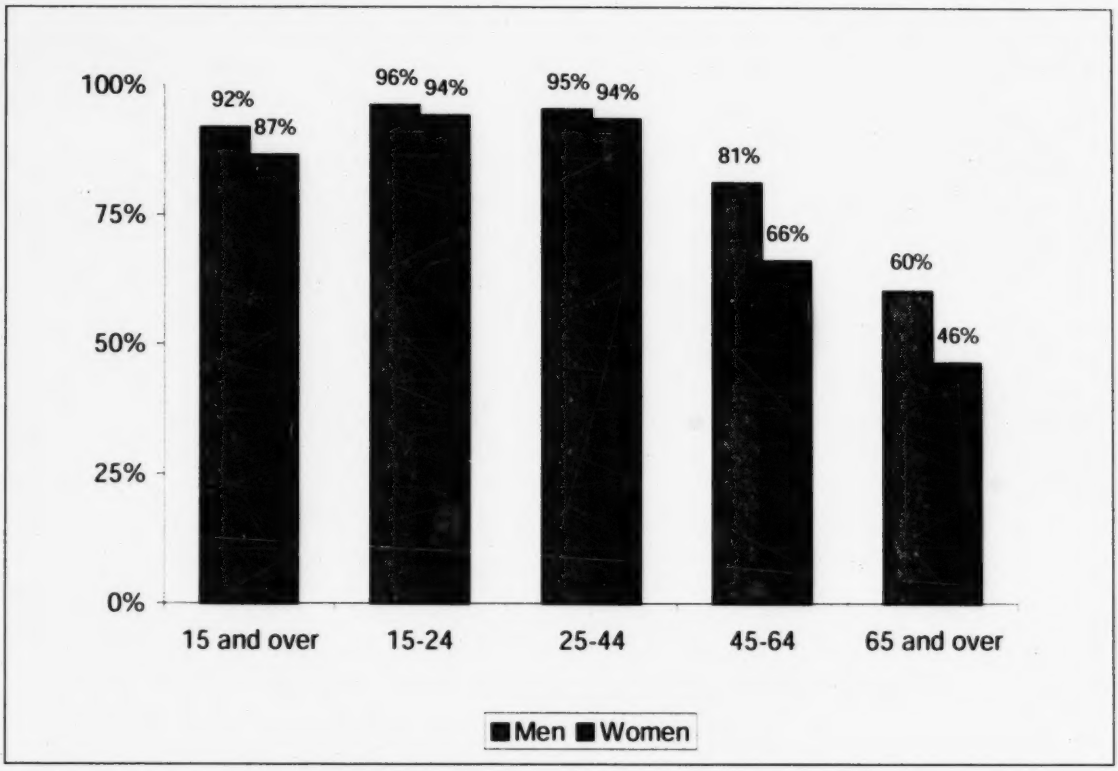
Age in 1996	Recent Immigrants	Canadian-born
0 to 15	47%	49%
15 to 24	50%	50%
25 to 44	49%	50%
45 to 64	54%	51%
65 and over	61%	60%
All ages	50%	51%
Total number of women	20,500	279,700
Total number of men	20,300	265,600

The proportion of women in the recent-immigrant population in Winnipeg is similar to but, at 50 per cent, slightly lower than that of the Canadian-born population. While the overall numbers of recently immigrated men and women are virtually the same, large differences occur for some countries of birth. Among recent immigrants from the Philippines, for instance, women outnumber men by 520 and have a share of 52 per cent. Other countries with significantly more women than men are the People's Republic of China (56% are women; women outnumber men by 235) and Germany (62% are women; women outnumber men by 150).

At the opposite end of the spectrum of gender mix are El Salvador (47% of recent immigrants are women), Iran (35% are women) and Portugal (43% are women). Among Winnipeg's recent immigrant population from each of these countries, men account for at least 53 per cent of the total and outnumber women by more than 100. For all other countries, the number of men and women differs by less than 100, and the share of men is in almost all cases within the range of 47 to 53 per cent.

Eight out of nine very recent immigrants speak English or French

Figure B.2: Proportion of men and women aged 15 years and over who immigrated between 1991 and 1996 able to speak English or French, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996



A large majority of Winnipeg's immigrants report being able to carry on a conversation in at least one of Canada's two official languages. Even among very recent immigrants, who arrived in Canada between 1991 and 1996, 89 per cent reported ability to speak an official language. Eleven per cent of these most recent immigrants – about one in nine individuals – could not speak either official language. Knowledge of official languages is more widespread among those who immigrated in earlier periods: 93 per cent of those arriving between 1981 and 1990, and 96 per cent of those arriving before 1981 indicated ability to speak an official language (not shown in Figure B.2).

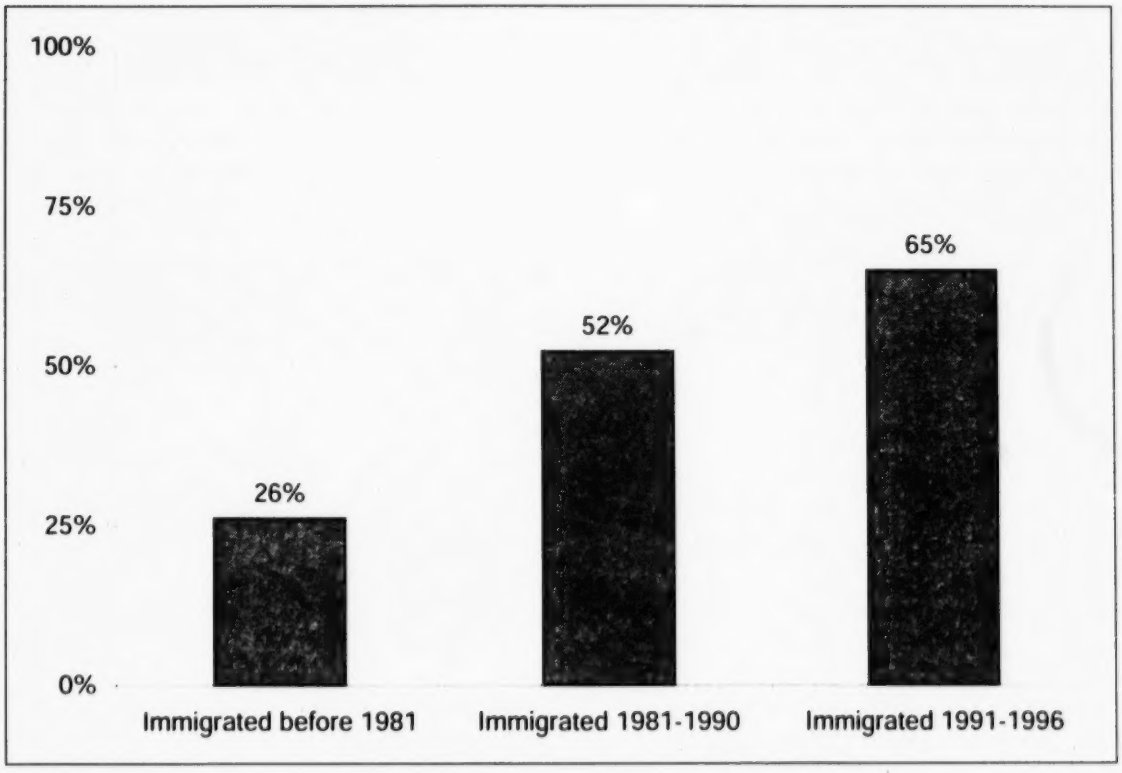
Among very recent immigrants, women are somewhat less likely than men to have conversational knowledge of English or French. Among Winnipeg's women who landed in Canada between 1991 and 1996 13 per cent could speak neither English nor French. The comparable figure among men arriving in this period was 8 per cent.

The proportion of Winnipeg's immigrants able to carry on a conversation in English or French decreases with age. Among immigrants who landed in Canada between 1991 and 1996, a large majority under the age of 45 report ability to speak an official language. Among those aged 45 to 64, however, the percentage that can speak English or French falls sharply, and more so for women than men (81% of men and 66% of women). For both men and women, seniors aged 65 and over are least likely to have conversational ability in English or French (60% of men and 46% of women).

Immigrant women make up the majority of those unable to speak English or French. In Winnipeg, for example, there were a total of 1,400 immigrants of 15 years and over who had landed in Canada between 1991 and 1996, and who could speak neither official language at the time of the 1996 census. Women accounted for nearly two-thirds (65%) of this number. A large number of immigrants who are without knowledge of official languages are women aged between 45 and 64. They made up 9 per cent of all immigrants of 15 years of age and over who arrived between 1991 and 1996, but accounted for 28 per cent of those unable to speak English or French.

Two-thirds of very recent immigrants speak a foreign language at home

Figure B.3: Use of a foreign language in the home as a percentage of the number of persons aged 15 and over, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996



For the majority of Winnipeg's recent immigrants the language spoken most often at home is one other than English or French. Almost two-thirds of immigrants who landed between 1991 and 1996 most often speak a foreign language within their homes.

The use of English in the home is considerably higher among those who immigrated in earlier periods. Almost one in two (47%) of those who immigrated between 1981 and 1990, and three-quarters (73%) of those who immigrated prior to 1981 indicated that English was the language most frequently spoken at home. French is most often spoken at home by less than 1 per cent of these groups.

Level of education similar

Highest level of education refers to the education attained at the time of the census in May 1996. It does not refer to education level upon arrival in Canada. Immigrants may have received additional schooling in Canada after their arrival.

The education level of Winnipeg's recent immigrant population is similar to that of Winnipeg's Canadian-born population, but recent immigrants are found in higher proportions at the highest and lowest level. For instance, the proportion holding a university degree is one in four (25%) for the most recently immigrated men, while for Canadian-born men it is less than one in six (15%). The proportion of very recently immigrated women holding a degree is 23 per cent. But only one out of seven Canadian-born women (14%) have a degree. By contrast, the proportion of recent immigrants holding a college or trade diploma is somewhat smaller than that of the Canadian-born.

As for less than a grade 9 education, recent immigrants are found to be represented in this group in larger proportions than the Canadian-born. Few Canadian-born men and women (7%) have less than grade 9, compared with 10 to 11 per cent of men and 15 to 18 per cent of women who immigrated after 1980.

Table B.5: Highest level of education, persons aged 15 and over, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Number of persons
Women						
Canadian-born	7%	30%	23%	26%	14%	216,200
Immigrated before 1981	23%	23%	18%	25%	12%	37,300
Immigrated 1981-1990	18%	21%	25%	23%	14%	11,100
Immigrated 1991-1996	15%	20%	24%	19%	23%	7,000
Men						
Canadian-born	7%	31%	22%	25%	15%	199,700
Immigrated before 1981	17%	21%	15%	32%	16%	33,600
Immigrated 1981-1990	11%	23%	25%	24%	18%	11,200
Immigrated 1991-1996	10%	20%	23%	21%	25%	6,300

Table B.6: Persons with less than high school and persons with more than high school, as a share of the population, by age group, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996

	No high school diploma			With post-secondary diploma or degree		
	25-44	45-64	65 and over	25-44	45-64	65 and over
Women						
Canadian-born	22%	40%	65%	54%	42%	22%
Immigrated before 1981	26%	40%	71%	49%	43%	17%
Immigrated 1981-1990	27%	39%	82%	49%	44%	8%
Immigrated 1991-1996	20%	55%	80%	58%	27%	7%
Men						
Canadian-born	27%	37%	61%	51%	48%	28%
Immigrated before 1981	27%	31%	59%	50%	57%	33%
Immigrated 1981-1990	27%	24%	71%	49%	58%	13%
Immigrated 1991-1996	18%	43%	65%	61%	43%	28%

When education levels are compared by age group, it appears that the younger generation has a much higher level of education, whether born in or outside Canada. For instance, only one in four persons under 45 years of age born in Canada has not completed high school, compared to more than six out of ten persons of 65 and over. Over one-half of the Canadian-born under 45 years of age have a post-secondary diploma or degree (51% of men and 54% of women), compared to 28 per cent of men over 65 and 22 per cent of women over 65. A similar but larger shift in educational qualifications is observed among immigrants. Thus, the level of education differs far more by age than by period of immigration.

Younger very recent immigrants are as well or better educated than the Canadian-born, while older recent immigrants generally have a lower level of education. Less than one in five men aged 25 to 44 who immigrated between 1991 and 1996 (18%) do not have a high school diploma, compared to 27 per cent of Canadian-born men in this age group. For women there is only a small difference (20% compared to 22%). Also in this age group, post-secondary diplomas and degrees are more common among very recent immigrants (58% of women and 61% of men) than the Canadian-born (54% of women and 51% of men). As for immigrants of 45 years and over, women who landed after 1991 appear to have a rather low level of education compared to the Canadian-born.

Recent immigrants add to Winnipeg's pool of scientists and engineers

Major field of study refers to the predominant area of learning or training of a person's highest post-secondary diploma or degree. Ten major areas of study have been grouped in Table B.7 as follows:

(1) Physical sciences, engineering and trades:
- Engineering and applied science technologies and trades
- Engineering and applied sciences
- Mathematics and physical sciences
- Agricultural and biological sciences/technologies

(2) Social sciences, education, and arts
- Social sciences and related fields
- Educational, recreational and counselling services
- Humanities and related fields
- Fine and applied arts

(3) Commerce, management and business administration

(4) Health professions, sciences and technologies

The data pertain only to persons who have a post-secondary - trade or college - certificate or diploma or a university degree.

Over three out of every five men who immigrated after 1980 and have a post-secondary diploma or degree majored in physical sciences, engineering or trades (62%). This compares to one out of two Canadian-born men. Among women with a post-secondary diploma or degree, over one in five recent immigrants have studied some physical science or technology, compared to one in ten Canadian-born women.

By contrast, recent immigrants are represented in significantly smaller proportions than the Canadian-born in the social sciences, education and arts. Two-fifths of Canadian-born women have diplomas or degrees in these fields, compared to less than one out of three recent immigrants. For men, the share of diplomas and degrees in the social fields of studies is over one-fourth for the Canadian-born and less than one-fifth for recent immigrants.

Three out of ten recent immigrant women studied in the broad area of commerce, management and business administration for their post-secondary diploma or degree, which matches the proportion of Canadian-born women who chose this field. The proportion of women that graduated in health professions and sciences is also the same between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born.

Table B.7: Number of persons by major field of study, as a percentage of all persons with a post-secondary diploma or degree, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996

	Canadian-born	Immigrated 1981 – 1996
Women		
Physical sciences, engineering and trades	10%	22%
Social sciences, education, and arts	40%	29%
Commerce, management and business administration	29%	28%
Health professions, sciences and technologies	21%	21%
Number of persons with post-secondary diploma or degree	85,800	7,000
Men		
Physical sciences, engineering and trades	50%	62%
Social sciences, education, and arts	27%	18%
Commerce, management and business administration	18%	12%
Health professions, sciences and technologies	5%	8%
Number of persons with post-secondary diploma or degree	79,800	7,600

Very recent immigrants more likely to attend school

School attendance refers to either part-time or full-time attendance at school, college or university during the eight-month period between September 1995 and May 14, 1996. Attendance is counted only for courses which could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree.

Immigrants of 25 to 64 years old who landed in the last five years before the 1996 census are generally more likely than immigrants who landed in earlier periods and the Canadian-born to be attending school. Among women between 25 and 44 years of age, for example, 24 per cent of these very recent immigrants were attending school, compared to 14 per cent of the Canadian-born.

Among young adults, the share attending school is somewhat higher for recent immigrants (approximately 65% than for persons born in Canada (about 60%). Persons aged 15 to 19 years, who have a higher rate of school attendance than those between 20 and 24 years, make up a smaller share of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born (not shown in Table B.8). Thus, the higher rate of school attendance among young recent immigrants is not a result of differences in age structure but reflects different behaviour.

The proportion of adult recent immigrants attending school is highest among those who already have a post-secondary degree or diploma (not shown). Recent immigrants with foreign diplomas or degrees may be attending school full-time or part-time to obtain an equivalent Canadian diploma or degree, or to prepare for tests they need to pass to have their credentials recognised in Canada.

Table B.8: Persons attending school as a percentage of all persons in an age group, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996

	15-24	25-44	45-64
Women			
Canadian-born	61%	14%	4%
Immigrated before 1981	56%	13%	3%
Immigrated 1981-1990	65%	13%	8%
Immigrated 1991-1996	67%	24%	7%
Men			
Canadian-born	59%	12%	3%
Immigrated before 1981	57%	11%	3%
Immigrated 1981-1990	67%	13%	5%
Immigrated 1991-1996	64%	26%	15%

PART C: FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

Family and household affiliation of individuals

Nine out of ten recent immigrants live with relatives

Table C.1: Living arrangements, by age, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born	Immigrated before 1981	Immigrated 1981-1990	Immigrated 1991-1996
All Ages (including 0-15)				
Living alone	11%	16%	6%	4%
Living with non-relatives only	4%	2%	3%	3%
Living with relatives	85%	82%	91%	92%
15-24				
Living alone	4%	5%	4%	3%
Living with non-relatives only	8%	5%	6%	7%
Living with relatives	87%	90%	90%	90%
25-44				
Living alone	12%	8%	6%	6%
Living with non-relatives only	6%	4%	4%	4%
Living with relatives	82%	88%	90%	90%
45-64				
Living alone	15%	9%	7%	2%
Living with non-relatives only	2%	1%	2%	2%
Living with relatives	83%	90%	91%	97%
65 and over				
Living alone	37%	33%	10%	7%
Living with non-relatives only	1%	1%	1%	0%
Living with relatives	62%	66%	89%	93%

Very few recent immigrants live alone. Like the Canadian born population, a large majority of recent immigrants live in households with at least two people, and in most cases, these are people with whom they are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. In fact, recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born population to live with relatives. This is true for all age groups, but is most notable among people aged 65 and over. Among Canadian-born seniors in Winnipeg, five-eighths (62%) live with relatives, while over one-third (37%) live alone. By comparison, about nine out of ten very recent immigrants aged 65 and over (93%) live with relatives, and less than one in ten (7%) live alone.

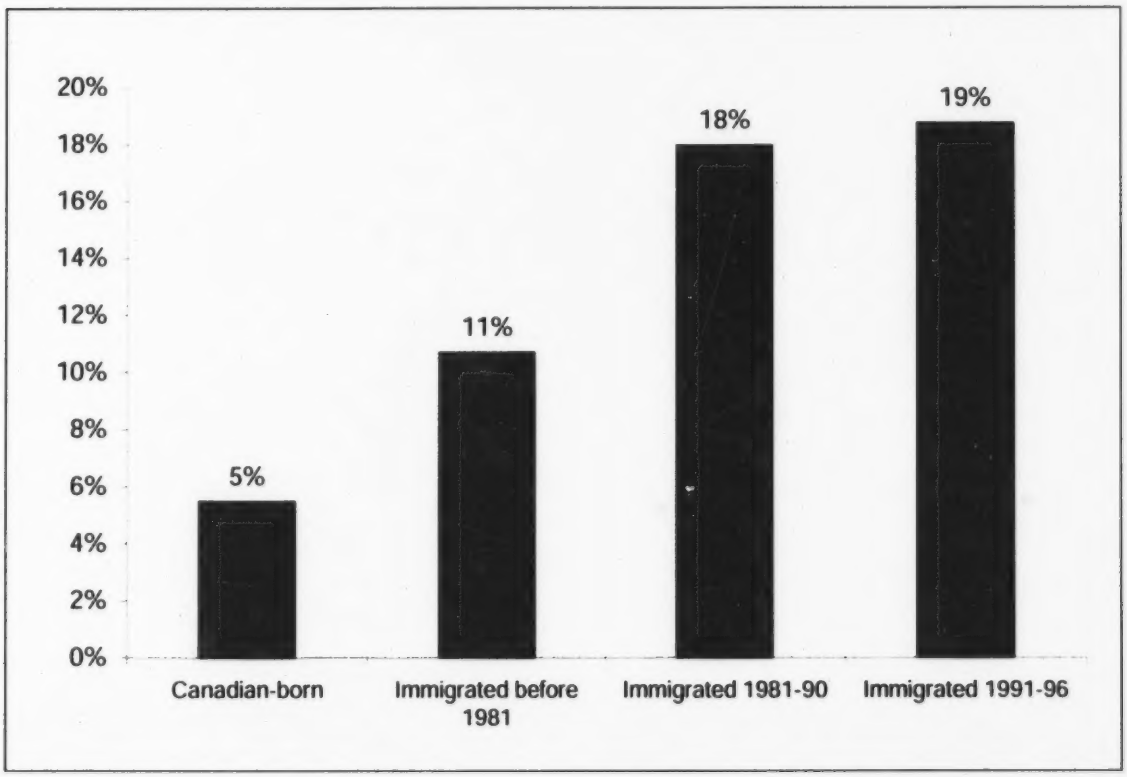
Recent immigrants more likely to live in extended families

Living arrangements refer to the composition of the household a person belongs to. Living arrangements can be simple, as in the case of the "nuclear family" household (defined as a lone parent living with never-married children, or a husband-wife family with or without never-married children living at home) or they can be more complex, and include other relatives such as aunts, uncles, grandparents, and so on. In this section, the latter situation is called an "extended family" arrangement. As an illustration, a couple with two never-married children would be considered a nuclear family. If the children's grandparents were living in the household, all members of the household would be living in an extended family arrangement.

Whereas Table C.1 includes all persons, Figure C.1 and Table C.2 include only persons who are living with relatives. A small percentage of individuals living with relatives are in "non-family" households. An example might be two adult brothers living together. The percentage of individuals in these situations is not shown in the table and figure in this section. Consequently, the percentages in Table C.2 do not add to 100%.

Recent immigrants are similar to Canadian-born individuals in that most live in nuclear families, with no relatives other than the immediate members of the nuclear family. But unlike the Canadian-born population, recent immigrants are also fairly likely to live in extended family situations. Of the Canadian-born population living with one or more relatives, only one in twenty are part of an extended-family living arrangement. The proportion of recent immigrants in that kind of arrangement is almost four times as large, one in five.

Figure C.1: Persons living in an extended family as a percentage of the population living with relatives, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996



Extended family living arrangements are most common among older recent immigrants. Forty-eight per cent of the most recent immigrants aged 65 and over live in extended families, compared with six per cent of Canadian-born seniors. Older recent immigrants living in extended families are most often related to someone within a nuclear family, and are not members of the nuclear family itself. This suggests that many of these seniors are recently immigrated parents who live with the family of their child who had come to Canada previously.

Table C.2: Persons living in nuclear and extended families as a percentage of the population living with relatives, by age group, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996

	Canadian-born	Immigrated before 1981	Immigrated 1981-1990	Immigrated 1991-1996
All ages				
% in nuclear family (no other relative)	93%	88%	80%	79%
% in extended families	5%	11%	18%	19%
Under 15				
% in nuclear family (no other relative)	93%	n.a.	89%	88%
% in extended families	6%	n.a.	11%	11%
15-24				
% in nuclear family (no other relative)	91%	84%	81%	74%
% in extended families	7%	14%	16%	19%
25-44				
% in nuclear family (no other relative)	94%	86%	81%	81%
% in extended families	4%	13%	17%	16%
45-64				
% in nuclear family (no other relative)	93%	90%	83%	71%
% in extended families	5%	9%	15%	28%
65 and over				
% in nuclear family (no other relative)	89%	86%	59%	49%
% in extended families	6%	11%	39%	48%

Families

15,000 recent immigrant families in Winnipeg Metropolitan Area

Defining "Recent immigrant family"
Immigrant status is a characteristic of individuals. But in this section, focus shifts to an examination of the families in which recent immigrants reside. The term "recent immigrant family" refers to either a lone-parent family in which the parent is a recent immigrant, or a husband-wife family in which either (or both) spouses are recent immigrants.

The large majority of recent immigrants are members of recent immigrant families; some live alone or in non-family households. Most recently immigrated never-married children are also members of such families – the children having immigrated with their parents or parent – but some are members of earlier immigrant families (if parents immigrated before 1981 and the children followed later) or Canadian-born families (if the children were adopted, for instance).

Some recent immigrant families came to Canada as married couples, while others formed conjugal unions after arrival. Because the census only asks people to report marital status at the time of the census, it is not known if people married before or after coming to Canada. Similarly, it is not possible to determine whether recent immigrants became lone-parents before or after arrival in Canada.

Defining "Canadian-born family"
"Canadian-born families" are families in which the lone parent or both spouses were born in Canada.

Defining 'Age of family"
Age of family is determined by the age of the oldest member, i.e. the age of the lone parent or older of the spouses.

In Winnipeg in 1996, there were 40,800 recent immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1981 and 1996. A large majority of these immigrants – 34,200 or 84 per cent – were members of a nuclear family. In other words, they were husbands, wives, common-law partners, lone parents, or never-married children. Almost all these recent immigrants lived in 15,000 recent immigrant families, i.e. families in which either or both spouses or the lone parent are recent immigrants. One in twelve families in Winnipeg (8%) are recent immigrant families (not shown in Table C.3).

Most of the recent immigrant families (88%) consist of married or common-law couples, while 12 per cent are lone-parent families. This proportion is slightly higher than Canadian-born families. Eighteen per cent of Canadian-born families are lone parent families, and 82 per cent are married or common-law couples.

When families are grouped by the age of the oldest member, some small differences between Canadian-born and recent immigrant families appear. The proportion of lone parent families declines with age among the Canadian-born families, whereas among recent immigrant families it increases significantly with age.

Table C.3: Family structure, by age of oldest spouse or lone parent, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born families	Recent immigrant families
All families (including ages 15-24)		
couples with or without children	82%	88%
lone parents	18%	12%
total number	126,800	15,000
25-44		
couples with or without children	80%	91%
lone parents	20%	9%
total number	61,600	9,500
45-64		
couples with or without children	86%	86%
lone parents	14%	14%
total number	41,900	3,800
65 and over		
couples with or without children	88%	76%
lone parents	12%	24%
total number	18,800	1,300

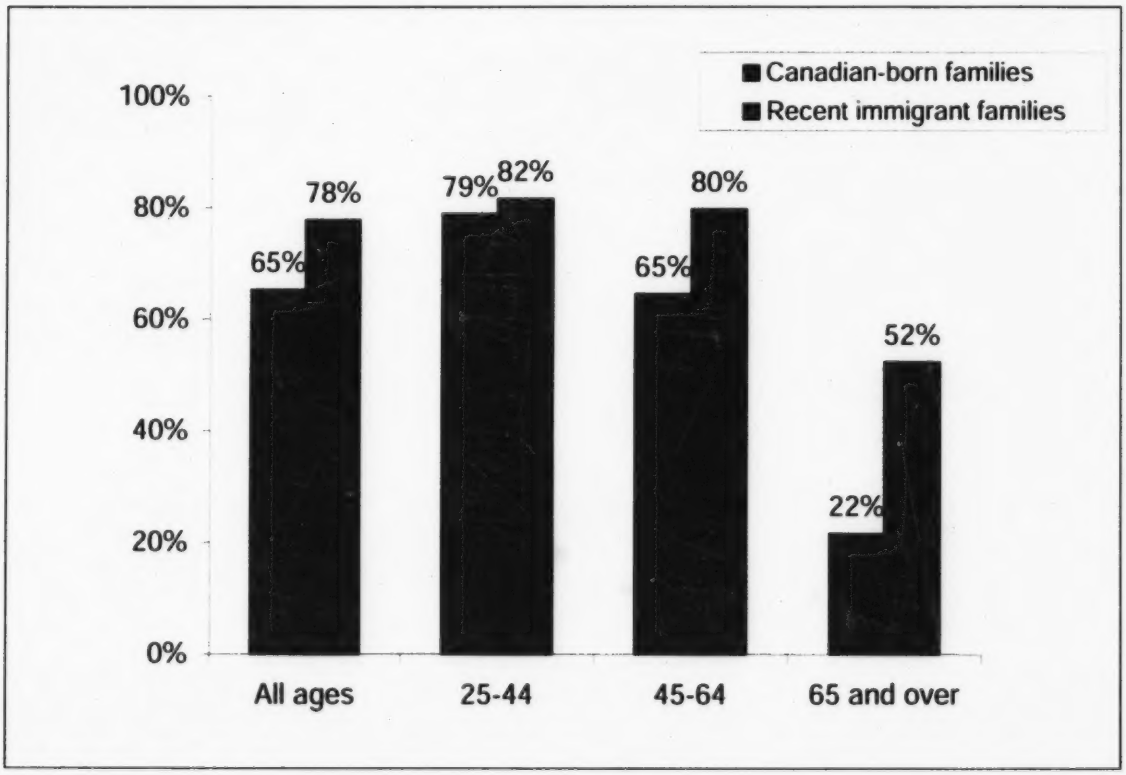
Recent immigrant families more likely to have children in the home

A striking difference between recent immigrant and Canadian-born families is in the proportion of families with never-married children at home. Four out of five recent immigrant families (78%) have at least one never-married child of any age living at home. By comparison, two out of three Canadian-born families (65%) have children at home.

This difference occurs across age groups when families are grouped by the age of the oldest member, but is more pronounced for older families. Among young families, 82 per cent of recent-immigrant families have children at home, compared to 79 per cent of Canadian-born families. However, one in two recent-immigrant families of seniors (52%) have children in the home, compared to one in five Canadian-born families (22%).

The higher proportion of older recent immigrant families with children living at home could be due to a number of factors, including a greater likelihood that older children will stay longer in the parental home, as well as possible differences in the timing of childbirth and level of fertility. Some of the children in older immigrant families may be adults living with and possibly supporting one or two ageing parents.

Figure C.2: Families with never-married children living at home, as a percentage of all families, by age of family, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996



Three or more children in the home more common

Whereas Table C.3 and Figure C.2 give information about all families, Table C.4 describes families with children only. Figure C.2 gives the number of families with children living at home as a percentage of all families, and Table C.4 subdivides families with children by the number of children. Thus, the percentages shown in Table C.4 add to 100, except for small discrepancies due to rounding.

Recent immigrant families with children are somewhat more likely to have more than two children in the home than Canadian-born families with children. More than one out of five (23%) recent immigrant families with children have three or more children, compared to one out of six Canadian-born families (17%).

Recent immigrant families are more likely to have more than two children at all ages. Younger recent immigrant families are more likely to have three or more children (24%) as compared to Canadian-born families with children (21%). This is more pronounced among families whose older spouse or lone parent is 45 to 64 years old. Almost one-quarter of these recent immigrant families have more than two children, compared to 13 per cent of Canadian-born families. And among the oldest recent immigrant families, 12 per cent has three or more children living at home, compared to only one per cent of Canadian-born families.

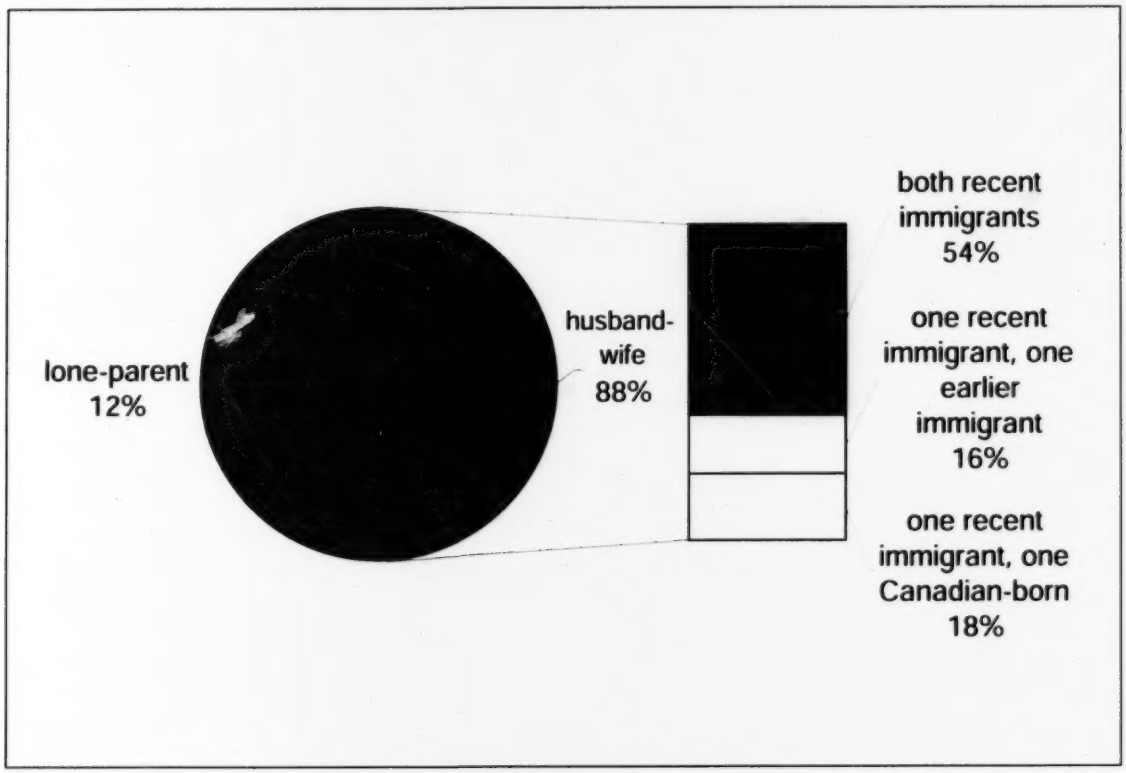
Table C.4: Families with never-married children living at home, by number of children and age of family, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born families	Recent immigrant families
All ages (including ages 15-24)		
One child	43%	40%
Two children	40%	38%
Three or more children	17%	23%
25-44		
One child	33%	38%
Two children	45%	38%
Three or more children	21%	24%
45-64		
One child	48%	36%
Two children	39%	41%
Three or more children	13%	23%
65 and over		
One child	90%	63%
Two children	9%	25%
Three or more children	1%	12%

Majority of recent immigrants married to other recent immigrants

Over half of the 15,000 recent immigrant families (54%) are comprised of a recently immigrated husband married to or living common-law with a recently immigrated wife, with or without children. An additional 16 per cent of families have a recently immigrated spouse and a spouse who immigrated earlier, before 1981. It is equally likely (18%) that a recent immigrant is paired with a Canadian-born spouse among recent immigrant families.

Figure C.3: Recent immigrant families by type, showing immigrant status of spouses, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996



Of the families of immigrants who landed before 1981, over two in five families (42%) consist of an immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse (not shown in Figure C.3). This proportion is almost two and one-half times as large as that of recent immigrants.

When recent immigrants enter into conjugal unions, they are very likely to do so as a legally married couple. Six per cent of recent-immigrant couples live common-law, half as large a share as of Canadian-born couples. Among younger couples, where common-law is the clear preference of the Canadian-born, a significantly large proportion (41%) of recent immigrant couples have also chosen this option.

The low incidence of common-law relationships is in part a result of immigration laws, which do not recognise common-law relationships. Common-law partners have to be admitted separately as individuals, whereas a marital couple may enter as a unit. Differences in attitudes towards common-law relationships may also play a role.

Table C.5: Couples in common-law relationships as a proportion of all husband-wife couples, by age of older partner, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996

	Canadian-born families	Recent immigrant families
All ages	12%	6%
15-24	63%	41%
25-44	16%	6%
45-64	7%	3%
65 and over	2%	1%

18,000 recent immigrant households in Winnipeg Metropolitan Area

Defining "Recent immigrant household"
A household is a group of persons sharing living accommodation. In a recent immigrant household, one or more of the members aged 15 years or over is a recent immigrant, having immigrated to Canada between 1981 and 1996. All recent immigrants of 15 years or over are members of recent immigrant households.

Recent immigrant households are subdivided by period of landing in the same way as individuals. A household with one or more persons over 15 years of age who immigrated during 1991-1996 is a 1990s immigrant household. If all persons of 15 and over immigrated during 1991-1996, the household is called a "1990s immigrants only" household. If there are members of 15 and over who belong to other groups, the household is called "1990s immigrants with others". The "others" are immigrants who landed before 1991 or Canadian-born persons or both. A 1980s immigrant household includes at least one person who immigrated during the 1980s, and no persons who immigrated during 1991-1996.

Defining 'Canadian-born household"
A Canadian-born household is a household in which all members aged 15 years or over were born in Canada.

Defining "Earlier immigrant household"
An earlier immigrant household includes one or more persons who immigrated in or before 1980 and does not include any persons who immigrated after 1980.

Together, these three groups include all households, as households consisting entirely of non-permanent residents are not considered here. The recent immigrant family concept is the most encompassing of the three, and the Canadian-born household the narrowest. Many earlier immigrant households (more than half of such households in Winnipeg) include Canadian-born persons, including children born in Canada who have passed the age of 14.

Table C.6: Households by immigrant status of members of 15 years and over, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996

	Number of households	Share of all households
Canadian-born households	196,700	75%
Earlier immigrant households	46,200	18%
Recent immigrant households	18,300	7%
of which:		
1980s immigrants	10,900	*4.2%*
1990s immigrants with others	3,900	*1.5%*
with Canadian-born	*900*	*0.3%*
with other immigrants	*2,600*	*1.0%*
with Canadian-born and other immigrants	*340*	*0.1%*
1990s immigrants only	3,400	*1.3%*
Total	261,100	100%

In Winnipeg in 1996, there were eighteen thousand recent-immigrant households - households in which at least one member of 15 years or older was a recent immigrant. These made up 7 per cent of the total number of households in Winnipeg.

Two-fifths of the recent immigrant households (7,300) have at least one member who immigrated during the 1990s. In almost half of these households (3,400) all members are very recent immigrants. It is also quite common for very recent immigrants to live together with immigrants who landed before 1991, with Canadian-born persons, or with both (3,900 households).

Three-quarters of households in Winnipeg comprise only Canadian-born persons. The remaining 18 per cent of all households are households of earlier immigrants. More than one-half of these earlier immigrant households also include persons born in Canada, often children born after immigration.

Recent immigrant households more likely to be larger than a nuclear family

The majority of households consist of families. Families may live alone (nuclear family households), with other families (multiple family households), or with non-family persons which may or may not be relatives (expanded-family households). All other households are non-family households consisting of one or more persons who may be related by blood or not.

A recent immigrant household is much more likely than a Canadian-born household to consist of one or more families. More than four out of five recent immigrant households (83%) are family households, compared to 64 per cent of Canadian-born households.

More than one-third of Canadian-born households are non-family households, and most of these consist of a person living alone (31% of households). Among recent immigrant households, persons living alone are relatively rare (11%).

Most households consist of a nuclear family, i.e. a couple with or without children, or a lone parent with one or more children living together. Recent immigrant households are as likely to consist of just a nuclear family as Canadian-born households.

A significant proportion of recent immigrant households consists of a nuclear family living with other persons (14%). In most of these expanded-family households the non-family person or persons are related to the family. Expanded-family households are not unknown among Canadian-born, but they occur much less frequently (4%).

Households of recent immigrants are also much more likely than Canadian-born households to consist of two or more families. These families may be related to each other, as for example a married couple living with the family of one of their children. Multiple family households are most common among households combining very recent immigrants with other Canadians. On the other hand, households of earlier immigrants and Canadian-born persons are not likely to consist of two or more families. Many new immigrants clearly live in households that are different from the standard nuclear family.

Table C.7: Household structure, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

Households	Family households				Non-family households		Number of households
	All family households	Nuclear families	Expanded families	Multiple families	Single person	Multiple persons	
Canadian-born	64%	60%	4%	0%	31%	6%	196,700
Earlier immigrants	73%	67%	5%	1%	24%	3%	46,200
Recent immigrants	83%	62%	14%	7%	11%	6%	18,300
1980s immigrants	82%	*66%*	*11%*	*4%*	13%	5%	10,900
1990s immigrants with others	93%	*49%*	*26%*	*18%*	0%	7%	3,900
1990s immigrants only	74%	*63%*	*8%*	*4%*	19%	7%	3,400
All households	67%	61%	5%	1%	28%	5%	261,100

Recent immigrant households tend to be large

Table C.8: Size of households, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

Households	Number of persons in household			Estimated size
	1 to 3	4 or 5	6 or more	
Canadian-born	78%	20%	2%	2.5
Earlier immigrants	74%	23%	3%	2.6
Recent immigrants	52%	36%	11%	3.6
1980s immigrants	*52%*	*38%*	*10%*	*3.5*
1990s immigrants with others	*46%*	*34%*	*20%*	*4.1*
1990s immigrants only	*60%*	*33%*	*7%*	*3.2*
All households	75%	22%	3%	2.6

Size is estimated assuming an average of 4.5 for households with 4 or 5 members and 7 for households with 6 or more members. For sizes 1 to 3 the actual number of households with each size was used in the calculation.

In Winnipeg, recent immigrant households are more likely to be large in size than Canadian-born and earlier immigrant households. Approximately one out of two recent immigrant households (52%) have one to three members, compared to over three-quarters of Canadian-born households (78%). Thus, the proportion of households with four or more members is more than twice as large (48%) among recent immigrant households as among Canadian-born households (22%).

Most of the larger recent immigrant households have four or five members. Households where very recent immigrants live together with other Canadians are more likely than other households to be very large. One out of five (20%) such households have six or more members. The share of very large households among Canadian-born households is only two per cent.

Table C.9: Proportion of persons spending time on unpaid care of children and elders, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996

	Care of children	Care of elders
Women		
Canadian-born	41%	22%
Immigrated before 1981	36%	19%
Immigrated 1981-1990	54%	13%
Immigrated 1991-1996	52%	13%
Men		
Canadian-born	34%	16%
Immigrated before 1981	33%	15%
Immigrated 1981-1990	47%	12%
Immigrated 1991-1996	44%	10%

The proportion of recent immigrants of 15 years or over reporting time spent on unpaid care of children is higher than the proportion of Canadian-born persons. On the other hand, the share of recent immigrants spending time on a regular basis to look after elder persons is significantly smaller than the share of Canadian-born persons.

These numbers reflect differences in family and household structure. Families with children are more numerous among recent immigrants. The incidence of care of elders is lower among recent immigrants, even though extended families are more common. This suggests that recent immigrants have other reasons than care of elders for living in households larger than a nuclear family.

PART D: PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY

Participation in the labour market

Labour force participation initially lower but adjustment rapid

A person is in the labour force if he or she is employed or actively looking for work. Persons not in the labour force may be attending school, raising children, in retirement, or they may be unable or unwilling to seek employment for other reasons.

The rate of labour force participation varies by age and gender. Thus, differences in labour force participation between immigrants and the Canadian-born may be a result of differences in age-gender composition. As well, immigrants and the Canadian-born may show similar behaviour in some age-gender groups, and different behaviour in other groups. For both these reasons it is of interest to examine labour force participation by age and gender.

Table D.1: Labour force participation rates of persons aged 15 to 64 by age and gender, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996

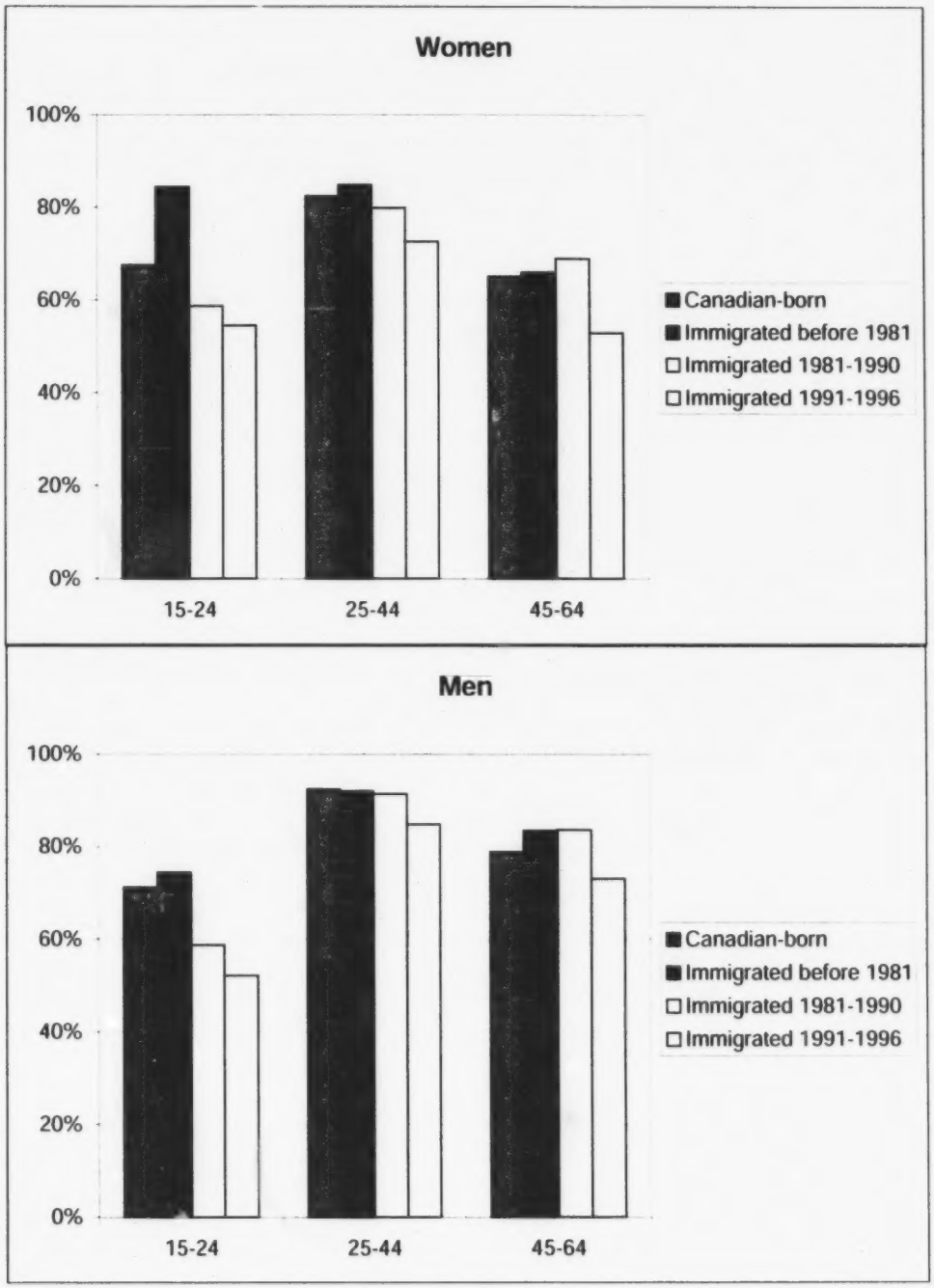
	15-24	25-44	45-64	15-64	Labour Force
Women					
Canadian-born	68%	82%	65%	74%	133,700
Immigrated before 1981	84%	85%	66%	74%	18,700
Immigrated 1981-1990	59%	80%	69%	73%	7,200
Immigrated 1991-1996	54%	73%	53%	65%	4,300
Men					
Canadian-born	71%	92%	79%	84%	147,600
Immigrated before 1981	74%	92%	83%	86%	21,200
Immigrated 1981-1990	59%	91%	84%	84%	8,700
Immigrated 1991-1996	52%	85%	73%	76%	4,600

In the first few years after landing, immigrants participate in the labour market at lower rates than the Canadian-born, but over time the rates become quite similar. Earlier immigrants participate at slightly higher rates than the Canadian-born. These patterns are evident in all three age groups, for both men and women.

The differences in labour force participation rates between the three groups of immigrants (i.e. by period of immigration) and the Canadian-born are similar for men and women. The path of adjustment is not the same for the three age groups, however. For instance, youths and young adults who immigrated during the 1980s participate in the labour market in a significantly lower proportion (59%) than the Canadian-born (68% for women and 71% for men). For those in the 25-44 age groups the participation rates are nearly the same. Older immigrants who landed in the 1980s have a higher participation rate than their Canadian-born counterparts.

While young persons who recently immigrated are less active in the labour market than those born in Canada, young persons who immigrated before 1981 are more active in the labour market than the Canadian-born of the same age. This is a very small group, accounting for only a few per cent of earlier immigrants.

Figure D.1: Labour force participation rates by age and gender, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996



Pattern of adjustment similar for most levels of education

Just as labour force participation varies by age and gender, so it also varies by level of education. To better understand the reasons for differences between immigrants and the Canadian-born, participation rates are shown for different levels of education. Level of education is as reported by respondents, and pertains to the time of the census.

Table D.2: Labour force participation rates of persons 15 to 64 years old, by level of education and gender, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	36%	57%	80%	83%	88%	74%
Immigrated before 1981	46%	66%	80%	81%	85%	74%
Immigrated 1981-1990	56%	61%	74%	85%	85%	73%
Immigrated 1991-1996	51%	54%	69%	70%	72%	65%
Men						
Canadian-born	61%	72%	89%	91%	93%	84%
Immigrated before 1981	75%	81%	88%	88%	91%	86%
Immigrated 1981-1990	82%	69%	87%	87%	93%	84%
Immigrated 1991-1996	70%	57%	75%	84%	85%	76%

Generally speaking, if persons are ranked by level of education, the higher the level of education the greater the proportion of people who participate in the labour market. This observation holds for the Canadian-born as well as for all three groups of immigrants, with only one exception. Men who immigrated after 1980 and who at the time of the 1996 census had only attended elementary school had a higher participation rate than those with some high school.

Among persons with a high school diploma or a post-secondary diploma or degree, very recent immigrants participate in the labour market at a much lower rate than the Canadian-born with the same education. For instance, women who immigrated in the 1990s and have high school diploma have a participation rate of 69 per cent, whereas their Canadian-born counterparts have a rate of 80 per cent.

Over time, the behaviour of immigrants converges to that of Canadian-born persons. Immigrants who have been in the country for more than five years participate in the labour market in higher proportions than those who landed more recently.

For immigrants with elementary schooling a different pattern is evident. Regardless of their length of stay in Canada, they participate in the labour market at a much higher rate than the Canadian-born with the same education.

Figure D.2: Labour force participation rates of persons 15 to 64 years old, by level of education and gender, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996

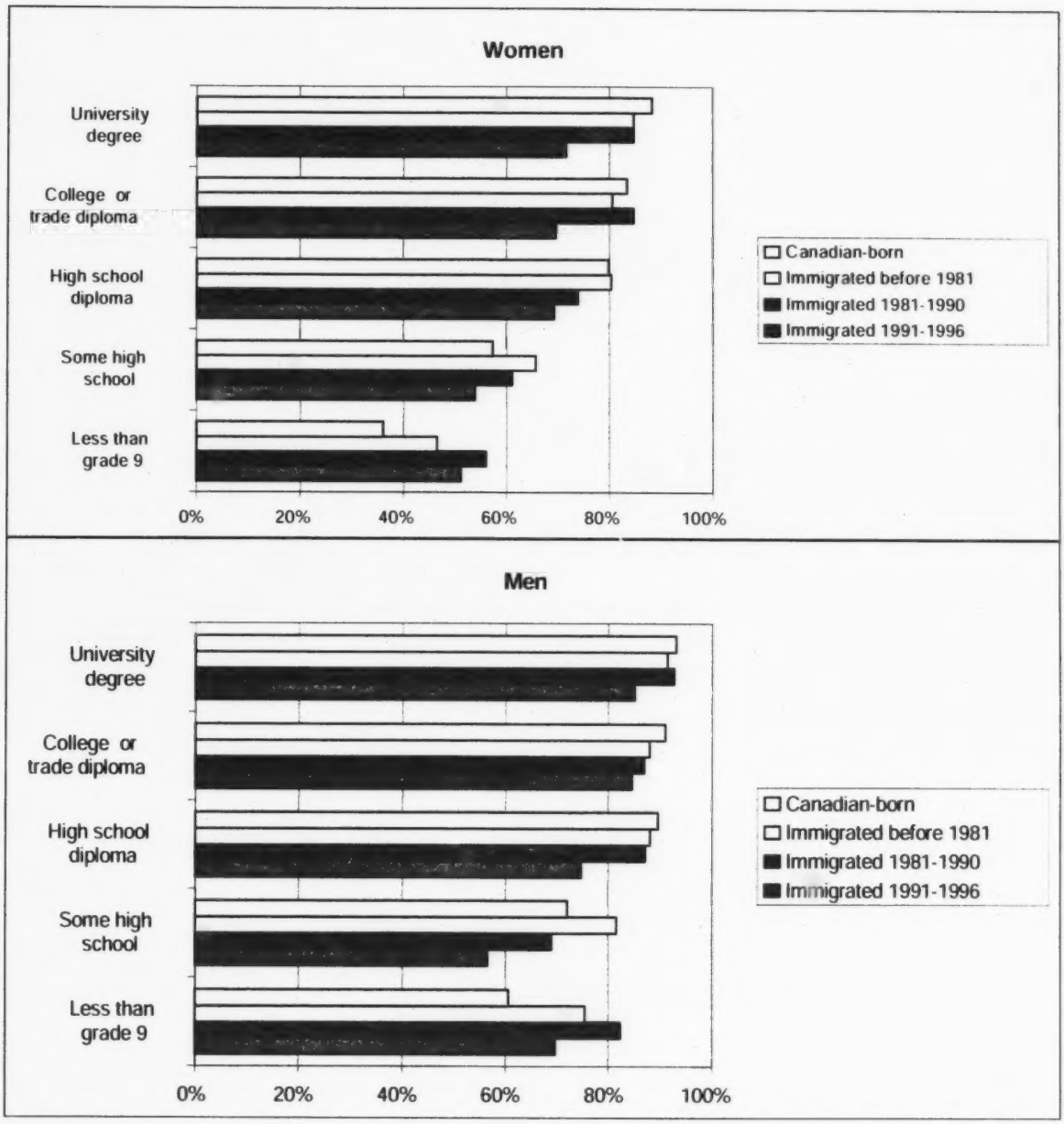


Table D.3: Labour force participation and knowledge of English of persons 15 to 64 years old, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996

	Population share with no English	Labour force participation rate		
		No English	English	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	n.a.	n.a.	74%	74%
Immigrated before 1981	3%	49%	74%	74%
Immigrated 1981-1990	7%	53%	75%	73%
Immigrated 1991-1996	11%	50%	67%	65%
Men				
Canadian-born	n.a.	n.a.	84%	84%
Immigrated before 1981	1%	61%	86%	86%
Immigrated 1981-1990	3%	81%	84%	84%
Immigrated 1991-1996	7%	58%	77%	76%

Most immigrants can converse in either English or French when they immigrate to Canada. At the time of the 1996 census, the large majority of both men and women who immigrated during the 1990s and settled in Winnipeg speak English. Those that do not speak English are not nearly as active in the labour market as those who do. It is hardly surprising that knowledge of English is strongly associated with labour market behaviour.

Labour force participation rates of immigrants are slightly lower than they would be if all immigrants had command of English – as measured by the difference between the third and fourth column in the table. For the most recent immigrants, lack of English reduces the labour force participation rate by 2 per cent in the case of women (65% compared to 67%) and by 1 per cent for men (76% compared to 77%). Thus, lack of knowledge of English accounts for a small but definite part of the difference between the most recent immigrants and the Canadian-born.

Most immigrants who do not speak English at the time of immigration learn the language after arrival, with participation rates equalling those of the Canadian-born after five years of living in Canada. Thus, lack of knowledge of English becomes less important as a barrier to labour force entry with prolonged stay in Canada. It remains a very high hurdle, but it affects fewer people.

Many factors may contribute to differences in labour force participation, and readers should not attribute differences only to the factor examined in any of the tables or charts. For instance, if many immigrants who do not speak English also have a below-average education, low labour force participation may be a result of low education rather than lack of English. To give another example, if lack of knowledge of English is highly associated with relatively high age (as may be the case with persons who immigrate after age 50 from non-English-speaking countries), then it may have only a small effect on labour force participation, because a number of these persons would not enter the labour market even if they did speak English. However, the table conveys an impression that is supported by further analysis. When education, age and gender, and knowledge of English were considered jointly, it was found that lack of knowledge of English has a clear, separate effect on participation rates that is close to the effect shown in the table.

Unemployment not uncommon during initial years

Like labour force participation, unemployment varies by age and gender, and also by level of education. Knowledge of English also has some effect. In this section, each of these aspects is examined in turn as the unemployment experience of immigrants and persons born in Canada is compared. Readers are reminded that differences in unemployment between groups may be related to a number of factors, and not only the one shown in a particular table.

Table D.4 provides a good illustration of how overall averages may not always reflect the underlying detail correctly. The overall unemployment rate for men who immigrated before 1981 is shown as being lower than the rate for Canadian-born men, while within each age group the opposite holds. This is a result of differences in age structure between the two groups.

Table D.4: Unemployment rates of persons aged 15 to 64 by age and gender, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996

	15-24	25-44	45-64	15-64	Unemployed
Women					
Canadian-born	13%	6%	5%	7%	9,900
Immigrated before 1981	8%	4%	5%	5%	900
Immigrated 1981-1990	13%	9%	8%	9%	700
Immigrated 1991-1996	18%	12%	17%	14%	600
Men					
Canadian-born	15%	7%	6%	9%	12,700
Immigrated before 1981	18%	7%	7%	7%	1,600
Immigrated 1981-1990	15%	8%	6%	9%	800
Immigrated 1991-1996	16%	11%	16%	12%	600

Immigrants are more likely to experience unemployment during their initial years in Canada than those who have been in the country for a longer period of time. For instance, males who landed in the 1990s and are living in Winnipeg experience unemployment rates from 11 to 16 per cent, depending on their age group, and females experience rates of 12 to 18 per cent. Unemployment is significantly lower among persons who immigrated before 1981, with rates below those of the Canadian-born.

This suggests that one or more spells of unemployment may be a fairly common experience for immigrants during their initial years in Canada. This particularly so during the first five years, when immigrants may not yet have secured steady jobs.

Table D.5: Unemployment rates by level of education, ages 15 to 64, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Total
Women						
Canadian-born	18%	11%	7%	6%	4%	7%
Immigrated before 1981	5%	6%	5%	4%	4%	5%
Immigrated 1981-1990	11%	10%	9%	11%	7%	9%
Immigrated 1991-1996	21%	16%	15%	10%	12%	14%
Men						
Canadian-born	18%	13%	8%	6%	4%	9%
Immigrated before 1981	12%	11%	8%	6%	3%	7%
Immigrated 1981-1990	14%	10%	9%	7%	5%	9%
Immigrated 1991-1996	19%	20%	9%	12%	10%	12%

The adjustment pattern just examined occurs at all levels of education. For instance, men who immigrated during the 1990s and who have a college or trade diploma have an unemployment rate of 12 per cent. The rate drops to 7 per cent for immigrants who landed during the 1980s. Earlier immigrants, both men and women, generally have unemployment rates below those experienced by the Canadian-born

The adjustment process appears to be shorter in the case of immigrants with less than a high school education than for those with more education. This suggests that it takes time for better educated immigrants to find steady employment at a level that corresponds to their level of education. After the adjustment period, however, more educated immigrants experience significantly less unemployment than the less educated.

Table D.6: Unemployment and knowledge of English, persons aged 15 to 64 years, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996

	Population share with no English	Unemployment rate		
		No English	English	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	n.a.	n.a.	7%	7%
Immigrated before 1981	3%	6%	5%	5%
Immigrated 1981-1990	7%	13%	9%	9%
Immigrated 1991-1996	11%	22%	13%	14%
Men				
Canadian-born	n.a.	n.a.	9%	9%
Immigrated before 1981	1%	25%	7%	7%
Immigrated 1981-1990	3%	12%	9%	9%
Immigrated 1991-1996	7%	17%	12%	12%

Recent immigrants who do not speak English are more likely to be unemployed than those that do. The difference in unemployment rates between those who speak English and those who do not can be as large as 18 percentage points, depending on gender and period of immigration. It occurs among earlier immigrants as well as among recent immigrants. Although the differences appear large, these differences are secondary compared to the effect of language on participation rates examined above. Knowledge of English is far more important to the decision to seek employment than to the risk of losing it.

Lack of knowledge of English is not a major reason for higher unemployment among recent immigrants. This is so because the proportion of immigrants who do not speak English is small, and their unemployment rate is higher by a small margin.

Table D.7: Employment ratio of persons aged 15 to 64 by age and gender, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996

	15-24	25-44	45-64	15-64	Employed
Women					
Canadian-born	59%	77%	62%	69%	123,800
Immigrated before 1981	78%	81%	63%	70%	17,800
Immigrated 1981-1990	51%	73%	64%	67%	6,600
Immigrated 1991-1996	45%	64%	43%	56%	3,700
Men					
Canadian-born	60%	85%	74%	77%	134,900
Immigrated before 1981	61%	85%	78%	80%	19,600
Immigrated 1981-1990	50%	84%	78%	76%	8,000
Immigrated 1991-1996	44%	75%	62%	67%	4,000

Over one half of women of working age who immigrated during 1991 to 1996 are employed, and two-thirds of men. For immigrants who landed during the 1980s the proportions are 67 per cent for women and 76 per cent for men. The ratios for immigrants arriving during the 1980s almost match those observed for the Canadian-born. As shown in the previous pages, these differences in employment ratios reflect mainly differences in labour force participation rates.

For earlier immigrants the ratios are even higher than for recent immigrants, and exceed ratios for the Canadian-born. The higher overall ratio for men results from the large share of men aged 45 to 64 among earlier immigrants.

Part-time jobs more common for very recent immigrant men aged 25 to 64

Part-time employment is defined as having worked less than 30 hours per week during most of the weeks worked in the year 1995. Because the information relates to the entire year 1995, only persons who landed before 1995 are included among the most recent immigrants.

The share of part-time employment for the 15-64 age group is the average of the shares for the three age groups, weighted by the relative size of each age group. Because the age-specific rates vary so much, differences in age structure can have a major effect on the overall rate. The fact that immigrants who arrived before the 1980s are concentrated in the higher age groups gives them a low share of part-time employment compared to other groups. When the comparison is made for each age group, it becomes clear that these earlier immigrants are not very different from other groups with respect to the rate of part-time employment.

Table D.8: Part-time employment as a share of employment, by age and gender, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1995

	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	15-64
Women				
Canadian-born	61%	28%	29%	35%
Immigrated before 1981	56%	22%	25%	25%
Immigrated 1981-1990	64%	22%	23%	29%
Immigrated 1991-1994	56%	26%	31%	32%
Men				
Canadian-born	51%	7%	7%	16%
Immigrated before 1981	41%	7%	7%	8%
Immigrated 1981-1990	49%	8%	4%	13%
Immigrated 1991-1994	44%	15%	11%	19%

The proportion of employed persons who work part-time varies considerably by age and gender. Forty per cent or more of employed young adults work part-time, mainly because many also attend school. About one-quarter of employed women aged 25 to 64, not including the most recent immigrants, work part-time, while for men the share is around 7 per cent.

Part-time employment is somewhat less common among immigrants who landed in the 1980s or earlier than among the Canadian-born. However, male immigrants of 25 to 64 years who landed in the 1990s are more likely to be employed part-time than those who have lived in the country for a longer period of time. This suggests that part-time employment is a way for some new immigrants to enter the work force.

Most employed recent immigrants in sales and services and processing occupations

Occupations are subdivided into six broad groups based on the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification, as follows:

(1) Sales and services	Sales and service occupations
(2) Processing	Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities
	Occupations unique to primary industry
(3) Administrative	Business, finance and administrative occupations
(4) Management and social	Occupations in social science, education, government services and religion
	Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport
	Management occupations
(5) Trades, transport	Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations
(6) Health, science	Health occupations
	Natural and applied sciences and related occupations

In examining the jobs of immigrants, the focus is on persons 25 to 64 years old. Younger people are not considered since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and are less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults.

Table D.9: Occupations of employed women and men aged 25 to 64, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

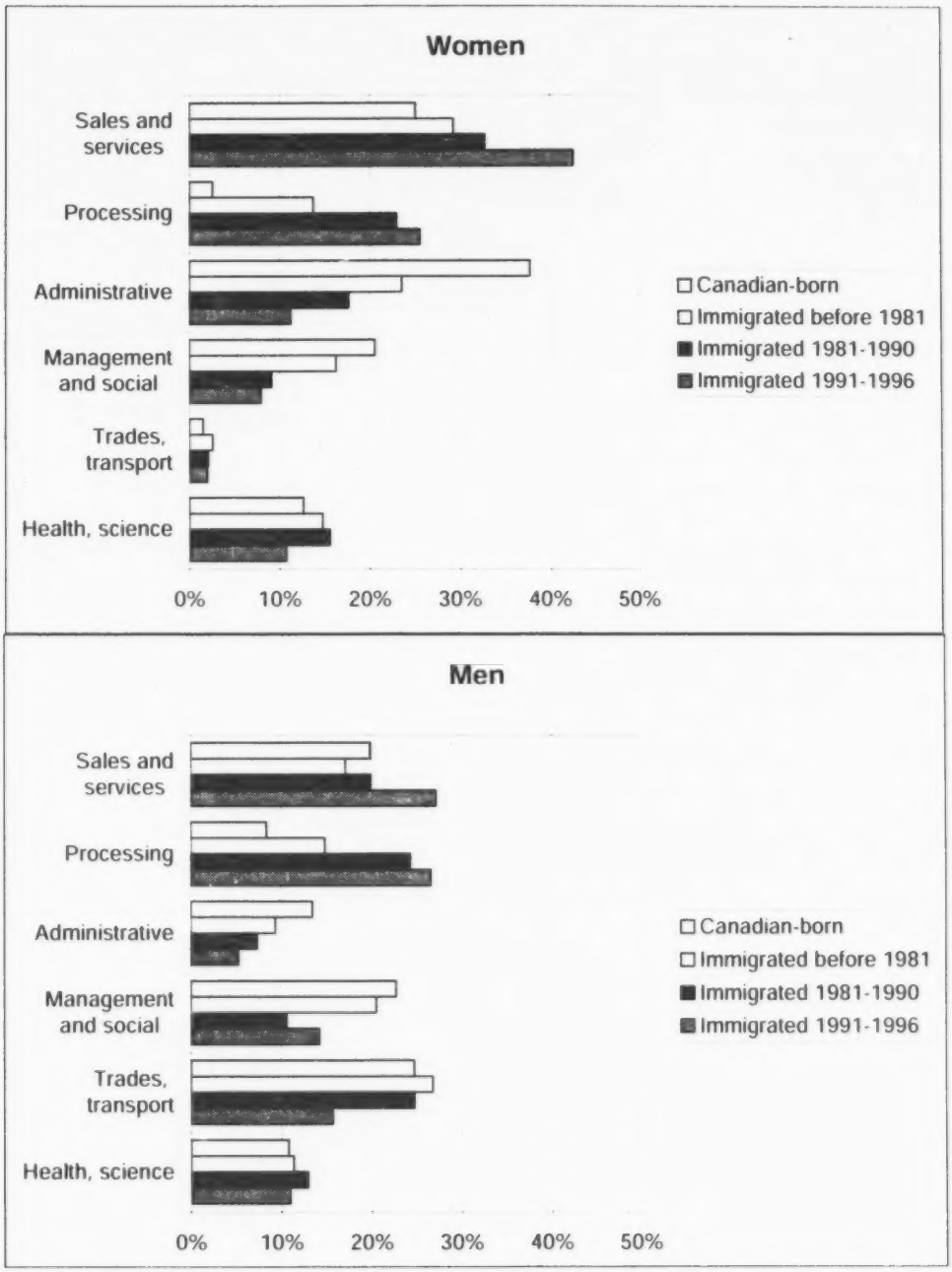
	Sales and services	Processing	Adminis-trative	Management and social	Trades, transport	Health, science	Total employed
Women							
Canadian-born	25%	3%	38%	21%	2%	13%	100,100
Immigrated before 1981	29%	14%	24%	16%	3%	15%	17,000
Immigrated 1981-1990	33%	23%	18%	9%	2%	16%	5,600
Immigrated 1991-1996	43%	26%	11%	8%	2%	11%	3,000
Men							
Canadian-born	20%	8%	13%	23%	25%	11%	110,500
Immigrated before 1981	17%	15%	9%	21%	27%	11%	19,000
Immigrated 1981-1990	20%	24%	7%	11%	25%	13%	6,900
Immigrated 1991-1996	27%	27%	5%	14%	16%	11%	3,400

Employed immigrants are more likely than their Canadian-born counterparts to work in sales and service and processing jobs, particularly so if they immigrated during the 1990s. Over one-half of employed men and two-thirds of employed women who have been in the country for 5 years or less work in sales and service and processing occupations, compared to 28 per cent of the Canadian-born.

By contrast, administrative and management and social occupations, which are favoured by the Canadian-born, account for a smaller share of the jobs of the most recent immigrants. In trades and transport occupations, and also in health and science occupations, immigrants who landed more than five years ago and the Canadian-born are more or less equally represented.

There are probably many factors that contribute to these patterns, including the selection of immigrants and their level and field of education. But the choice of occupation by immigrants also reflects adjustment to the economy and barriers to entry into professions and trades. Many new immigrants probably find it easier to obtain employment in sales and services and in processing jobs than in other occupations.

Figure D.3: Occupations of employed women and men aged 25 to 64, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)



Many employed recent immigrants in manufacturing and hospitality sectors

Industries are subdivided into six broad groups based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification, as follows:

Manufacturing	Primary industries and manufacturing
Construction & Transportation	Construction, transportation and storage, and communications
Trade	Wholesale and retail trade
Business services	Finance, insurance, real estate operators and insurance, and business services
Public sector	Government services, education and health services
Hospitality and other services	Accommodation, food and beverage industries, and other services

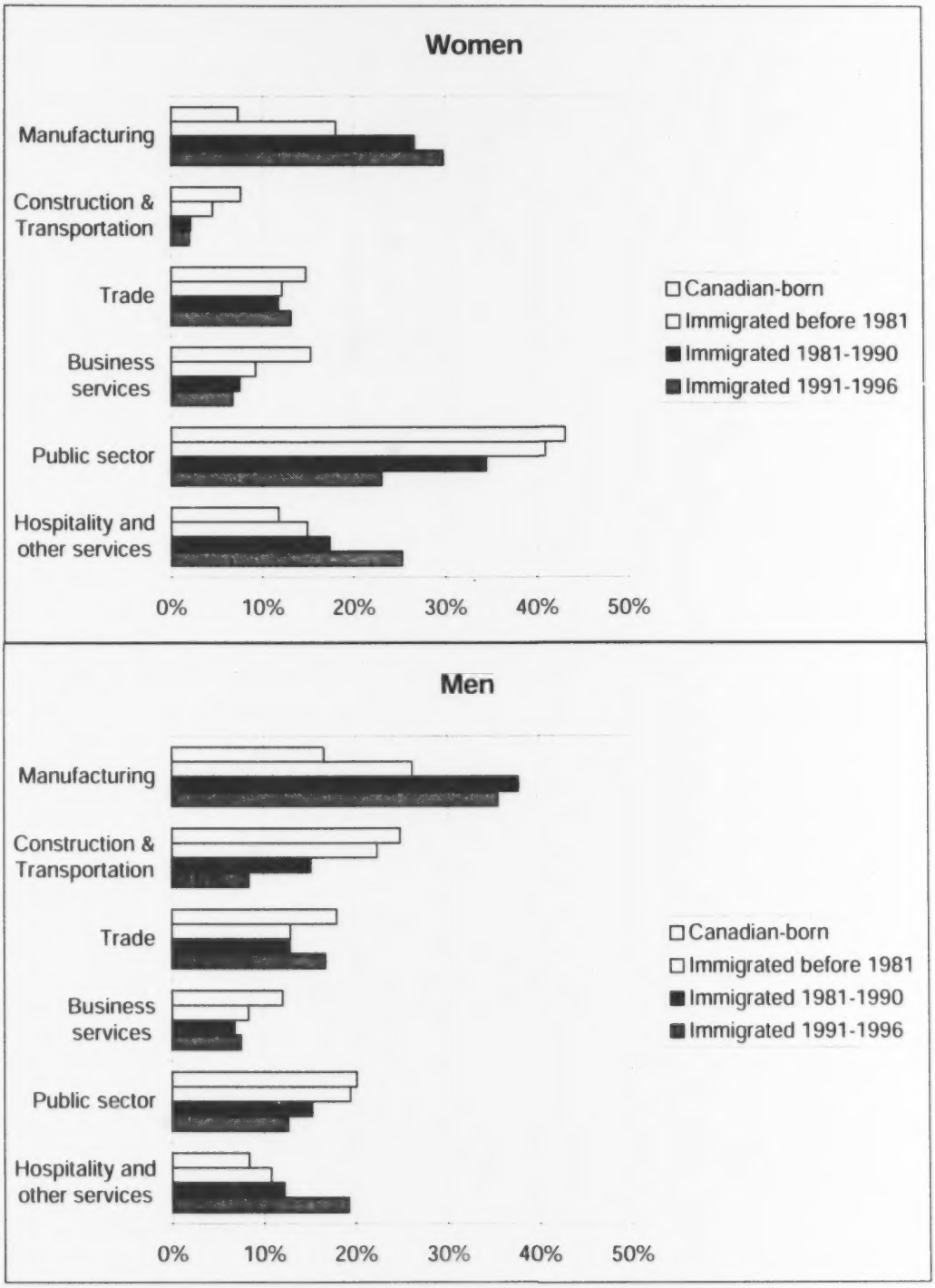
In the greater Winnipeg area, a large proportion of the jobs of recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 are in manufacturing and in hospitality and other services. By contrast, the public sector, business services, and construction, transportation and communications account for a lower share of jobs of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born. The industrial distribution of employment of earlier immigrants is generally closer to that of the Canadian-born, with the exception of the manufacturing sector.

Table D.10: Employment by industry, persons aged 25 to 64, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

	Manufacturing	Construction & Transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services
Women						
Canadian-born	7%	8%	15%	15%	43%	12%
Immigrated before 1981	18%	5%	12%	9%	41%	15%
Immigrated 1981-1990	27%	2%	12%	7%	34%	17%
Immigrated 1991-1996	29%	2%	13%	7%	23%	25%
Men						
Canadian-born	17%	25%	18%	12%	20%	8%
Immigrated before 1981	26%	22%	13%	8%	19%	11%
Immigrated 1981-1990	38%	15%	13%	7%	15%	12%
Immigrated 1991-1996	35%	8%	17%	7%	13%	19%

The jobs of young Canadian-born people in the Winnipeg area – who, like recent immigrants, are recent entrants into the labour market – are more concentrated in the trade sector and in hospitality and other services than those of recent immigrants aged 25 to 64. Each of these two industry groups provides one-quarter to more than one-third of the jobs of Canadian-born persons aged 15 to 24 (not shown in Table D.10). By contrast, manufacturing accounts for a much larger share of employment of recent immigrants than of the young Canadian-born. Thus, with regard to the distribution of jobs by industries, recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 access different opportunities than young people born in Canada.

Figure D.4: Employment by industry, persons aged 25 to 64, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)



Skill requirements of jobs of recent immigrants lower

The tables and charts in this and the next section show the shares of jobs grouped by four levels of skill, level 4 being the highest and level 1 the lowest, as follows:

Level 1: Short work demonstration; no formal education required.
Level 2: Secondary school plus a period of specific job training.
Level 3: College level education or trade apprenticeship required.
Level 4: University education required.

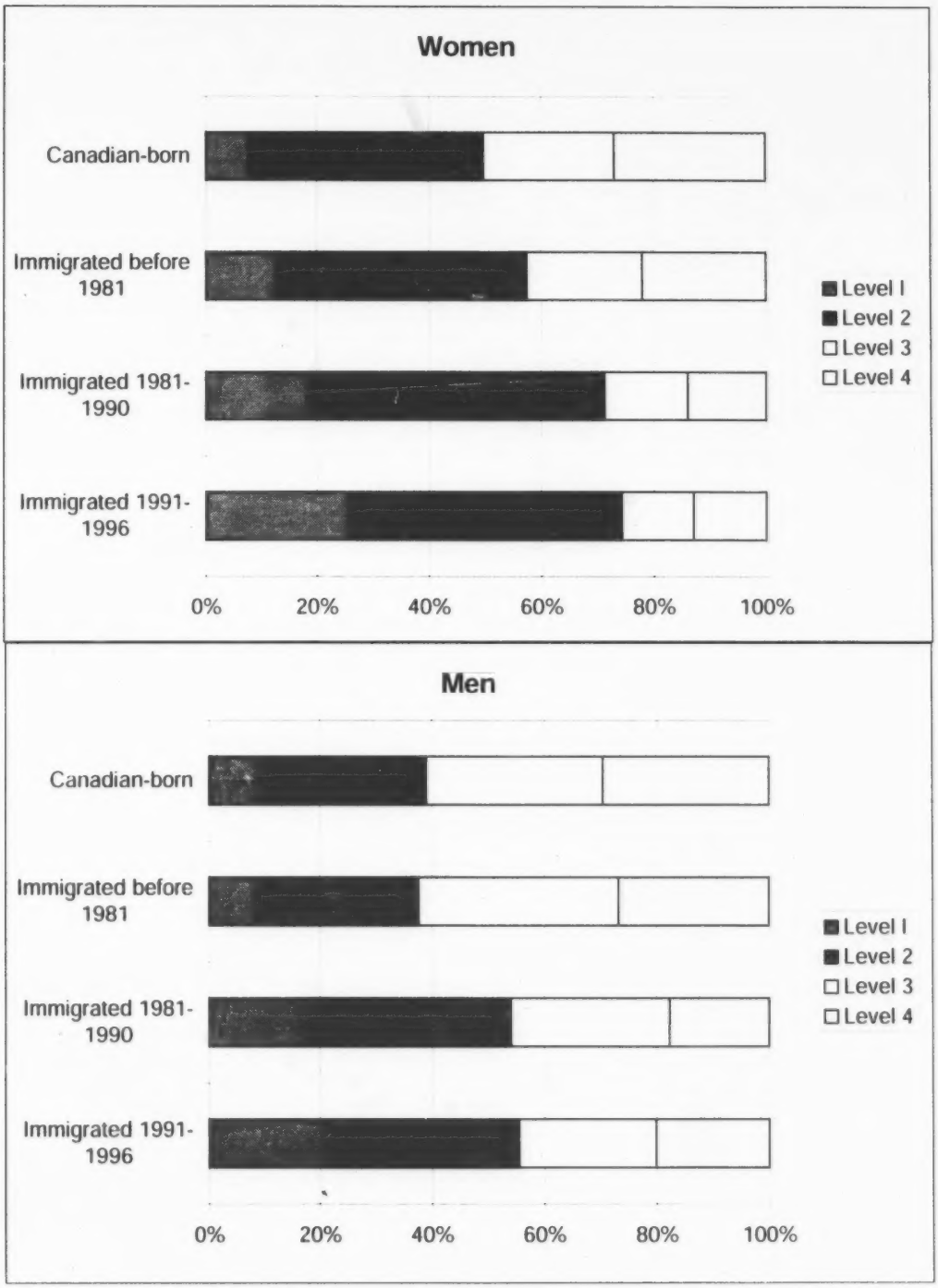
Table D.11: Employment by level of skill, women and men aged 25 to 64, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Women				
Canadian-born	8%	42%	23%	27%
Immigrated before 1981	12%	45%	21%	22%
Immigrated 1981-1990	18%	53%	15%	14%
Immigrated 1991-1996	26%	49%	13%	13%
Men				
Canadian-born	9%	30%	31%	30%
Immigrated before 1981	9%	29%	36%	27%
Immigrated 1981-1990	16%	38%	28%	18%
Immigrated 1991-1996	20%	35%	24%	20%

The jobs of recent immigrants require lower skills than the jobs of the Canadian-born. Three in ten jobs of Canadian-born men (30%) require the highest level of skill, a university education. For men who landed after 1990, only one-fifth of jobs (20%) requires a university education. There is a larger gap for women than for men between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born in the skill requirements of their jobs.

For both men and women, the skill content of jobs of earlier immigrants is similar to that of the Canadian-born, although not quite as high. As with many other aspects of labour market activity and employment, this suggests the situation of immigrants approaches the situation of the Canadian-born as their stay in Canada lengthens.

Figure D.5: Employment by skill level, women and men aged 25 to 64, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)



Education of recent immigrants not fully utilised

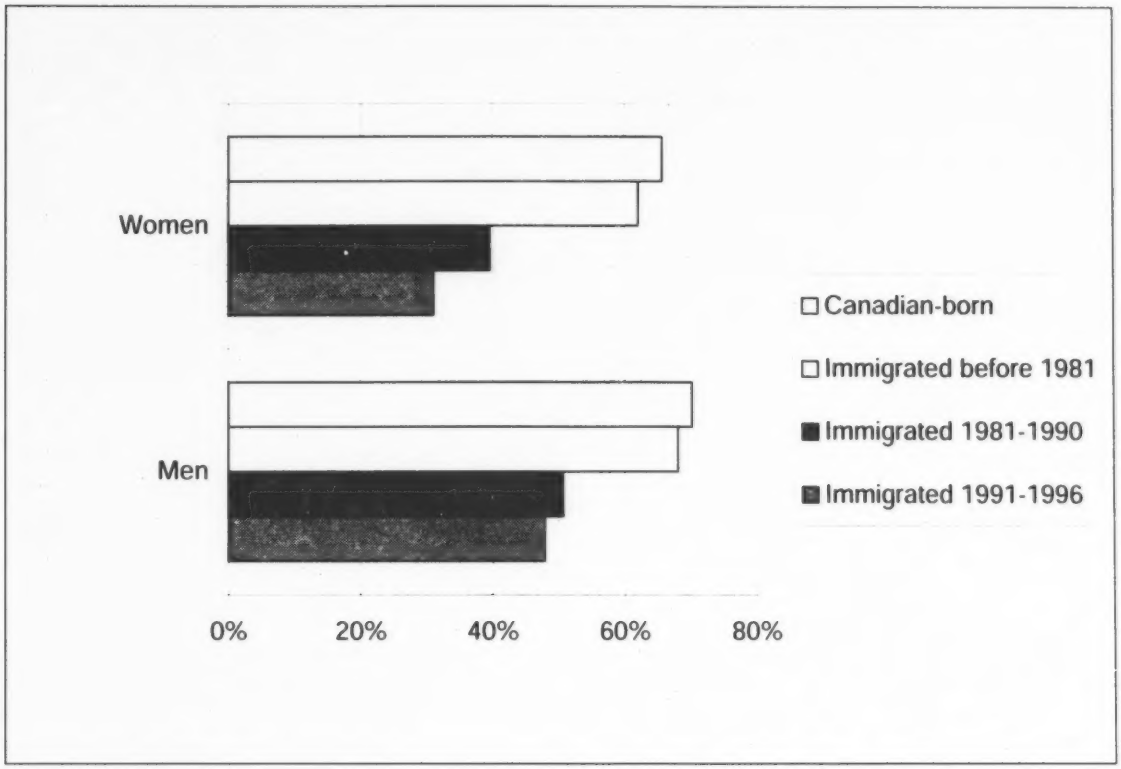
As there are differences in educational attainment between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born, the information presented above about skill levels of jobs does not directly indicate whether skills of recent immigrants are fully or less than fully employed in the economy. To do so, one has to compare the skill levels of jobs of recent immigrants and the Canadian-born for a given level of education. This is done in Table D.12 for persons holding a university degree, and can be done in the same way for other levels of educational attainment. The four skill levels are defined in the box above Table D.11.

Table D.12: Skill levels of jobs of university graduates, women and men aged 25 to 64, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Women				
Canadian-born	2%	17%	16%	66%
Immigrated before 1981	3%	20%	15%	62%
Immigrated 1981-1990	5%	38%	16%	40%
Immigrated 1991-1996	18%	40%	11%	31%
Men				
Canadian-born	2%	11%	16%	70%
Immigrated before 1981	3%	12%	17%	68%
Immigrated 1981-1990	6%	22%	21%	51%
Immigrated 1991-1996	12%	21%	19%	48%

The jobs of recent immigrants with a university degree do not require the same level of skill as the jobs of the Canadian-born. Two-thirds of employed Canadian-born women with a university degree (66%) have a job requiring a university degree. But less than one-third of employed women who immigrated in the 1990s (31%) have a job at that level. Seven in ten Canadian-born men with a university degree (70%) have a job requiring a university education. But less than half the jobs of the most recently immigrated men with a university degree (48%) are at that level.

Figure D.6: Proportion of workers with a university degree who have a job requiring a university education, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996



PART E: INCOME

Sources and level of income

Sources of income show effect of migration and employment

In this section, three broad sources of income are distinguished:

(1) Employment income, consisting of wages and salaries or income from self-employment;
(2) Other private income, consisting of investment income (mainly interest and dividends), retirement income and income from all other private sources; and
(3) Transfers from government, including Unemployment Insurance benefits, Canada and Quebec Pension Plan benefits, Old Age Security benefits and the Guaranteed Income Supplement, and other benefits such as workers' compensation and social assistance. Also included are the Child Tax Benefit, refunds of the Goods and Services Tax, and provincial tax credits.

A person may have income from one, two or all three sources. Income reported in the 1996 census is income for the year 1995, of persons 15 years of age and over. Most immigrants who landed during or after 1995 have not had the full year 1995 to obtain income in Canada, and are therefore not included.

Table E.1: Persons with income by source and without income, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1995 (as a percentage of the population of 15 years and over)

	No income	Employment income	Other private income	Government transfers	Number of persons
Women					
Canadian-born	7%	64%	37%	61%	216,200
Immigrated before 1981	4%	54%	42%	67%	37,300
Immigrated 1981-1990	8%	70%	18%	62%	11,200
Immigrated 1991-1994	13%	69%	14%	61%	5,600
Men					
Canadian-born	4%	76%	32%	75%	199,700
Immigrated before 1981	0%	68%	42%	84%	33,600
Immigrated 1981-1990	5%	82%	14%	82%	11,200
Immigrated 1991-1994	6%	77%	14%	83%	5,000

More Canadian-born have income from employment than from other sources. Sixty-four per cent of Canadian-born women and 76 per cent of Canadian-born men had earnings from employment in 1995. A larger share of recent immigrants have income from employment than the Canadian-born, particularly immigrants who landed during the 1980s. For immigrants who landed prior to 1981, the proportion with employment earnings is low because they tend to be older and many are in retirement.

Compared to the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants, the proportion of recent immigrants with no income is significant. However, the proportion of immigrated men and women who do not have

income decreases significantly with length of stay in Canada, and ultimately falls below that of the Canadian-born.

The share of recent immigrants with other private income – income from investments, pension plans etc. – is well below the share of the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants. This probably reflects the relatively young age of most recent immigrants, and lower savings related to the cost of and income loss associated with moving to a different country.

There are proportionately more recently immigrated men than Canadian-born men who receive some form of transfer from government. The high proportion of earlier immigrants receiving transfers from government reflects the high share of seniors in this group, who generally receive Old Age Security and Canada and Quebec Pension Plan benefits.

Average income increases with length of stay

In Tables E.2 and E.3 in this section on sources and level of income, average income refers to income of persons with income, and excludes persons who report no income. The proportion of persons who report no income is given in Table E.1. In the next section on the distribution of income, which includes tables E.5 and E.6, average income refers to income of all persons, families or households, including those with no income.

Table E.2: Level of income and distribution of income by source, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1995

		Income by source (percent of total)		
	Average income of persons with income	Employment income	Other private income	Government transfers
Women				
Canadian-born	$19,200	70%	13%	17%
Immigrated before 1981	$19,100	62%	15%	23%
Immigrated 1981-1990	$14,600	79%	5%	16%
Immigrated 1991-1994	$10,600	80%	5%	15%
Men				
Canadian-born	$30,500	79%	11%	10%
Immigrated before 1981	$32,000	72%	13%	14%
Immigrated 1981-1990	$21,600	87%	2%	11%
Immigrated 1991-1994	$15,600	82%	4%	15%

Among persons who reported having income during the year 1995, the average income of recent immigrants is lower than that of other Canadians. For very recent immigrants, average income is about one-half of that of the Canadian-born; those who immigrated during the 1980s have reached about three-quarters of that level; and earlier immigrants have pulled even with the population born in Canada. For recent immigrants, average income of men exceeds that of women by 50 per cent, compared to 60 per cent for the Canadian-born and 70 per cent for earlier immigrants. Among the reasons for the difference in income between men and women are lower labour force participation and higher incidence of part-time work and of jobs requiring a lower level of skill among women than among men, as shown in Part D.

Earnings from employment make up a larger proportion of income of recent immigrants as compared to persons born in Canada. Transfers from government make up a slightly larger share of the income of recently immigrated men than of others. This is not because the transfers to recent immigrants are high, but because the total income of recent immigrants is relatively low. Other private income is low for recent immigrants, as a share of income, and also as an amount.

Table E.3: Wage and salary income of persons who worked mostly full-time, as a percentage of the overall average, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1995

	Amount	Percentage of overall average
Canadian-born	$30,600	102%
Immigrated before 1981	$31,100	104%
Immigrated 1981-1990	$21,400	72%
Immigrated 1991-1994	$15,700	53%
All who worked mostly full time	$29,900	100%

The wages and salaries earned by recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time in 1995 are well below the Winnipeg average. As was shown in the previous section, recent immigrants generally have jobs that require lower skills than the jobs of the Canadian-born, and would therefore generally receive lower rates of pay. As well, annual earnings depend on whether a person was employed throughout the year or not. It is likely that recent immigrants more often do not have steady, year-round jobs than the Canadian-born. By contrast, earlier immigrants had higher income than the Canadian-born.

Transfers from government a larger share of income except for young and old

To examine transfers from governments more closely, this section focuses on households. Households are classified according to the presence of immigrants and recent immigrants in the same way as in Part C. However, only immigrants who landed before 1995 are considered here. All households with immigrants who landed during 1995 and 1996 have been excluded. As transfers from government vary considerably with the age of the recipient, households are classified by age.

Defining "Age of household"
By age of household is meant the age of a principal person in the household. The age of family households is the age of the older of the spouses or the lone parent in the family. For non-family households, age refers to the age of the oldest person in the household.

Table E.4: Transfers from government to households, by age of household, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1995

	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over	All households
Share of households receiving transfers					
Canadian-born households	93%	91%	86%	100%	91%
Earlier immigrant households	100%	92%	88%	100%	93%
Recent immigrant households	92%	96%	95%	100%	96%
1980s immigrants	*90%*	*95%*	*94%*	*99%*	*95%*
1991-94 immigrants with others	*100%*	*95%*	*96%*	*99%*	*96%*
1991-94 immigrants only	*93%*	*99%*	*99%*	*100%*	*99%*
Average amount of transfer per receiving household					
Canadian-born households	$3,600	$3,800	$4,200	$14,700	$6,400
Earlier immigrant households	$2,000	$3,900	$4,200	$15,200	$8,300
Recent immigrant households	$3,000	$4,700	$4,900	$12,200	$5,500
1980s immigrants	*$2,900*	*$4,800*	*$4,800*	*$12,500*	*$5,500*
1991-94 immigrants with others	*$3,400*	*$4,600*	*$5,400*	*$13,200*	*$6,000*
1991-94 immigrants only	*$2,900*	*$4,800*	*$5,000*	*$7,900*	*$4,900*
Transfers from government as a share of average household income					
Canadian-born households	19%	7%	6%	43%	13%
Earlier immigrant households	9%	7%	6%	43%	16%
Recent immigrant households	19%	11%	9%	27%	12%
1980s immigrants	*17%*	*11%*	*9%*	*29%*	*12%*
1991-94 immigrants with others	*16%*	*10%*	*8%*	*24%*	*11%*
1991-94 immigrants only	*31%*	*18%*	*17%*	*25%*	*18%*

In 1995, the large majority of households received transfers from government. Almost all households with persons of 65 years of age and older received such transfers – Old Age Security and the Guaranteed Income Supplement, Canada and Quebec Pension Plan benefits. But almost all households without seniors received some income from a government program, whether from Unemployment Insurance, Workers Compensation, social assistance, student assistance, or other programs.

In the age group of 25 to 64 years, recent immigrant households were more likely to receive a transfer from a government than other households. These households were probably more in need of assistance from government during the early years after arriving in Canada, when many recent immigrants were not yet fully participating in the economy. As well, recent immigrant households are relatively large, and thus are likely to receive higher amounts of transfers either because more members are entitled to benefits like employment insurance payments or because of greater need. On the other hand, recent immigrant households would not have had time to build up significant entitlements under the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans.

The average payment received varies considerably by age of household. Households of Canadian-born seniors and of seniors who immigrated before 1981 received an average payment between $14,700 and $15,200. Households of recently immigrated seniors on average received less than households of Canadian-born seniors.

Other households received from $2,000 to $5,400. Households of recent immigrants in the 25-64 age group had a higher probability of receiving government transfers, and also received a higher average amount than households of the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants.

Government transfers make up a much smaller share of income of the households of recently immigrated seniors (27%) than of Canadian-born seniors (43%), while the opposite applies for the 25 to 44 and 45 to 64 age groups.

As observed above for men (Table E.2), government transfers are a larger share of income for recent immigrant households than for other households. Such is the situation for households under the age of 65. For households of seniors, the opposite applies.

Personal income reaches parity and similar distribution over time

Table E.5: Distribution of personal income, persons 15 years and over, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1995 (percentage distribution)

	Without income	$1 to $10,000	$10,000 to $30,000	$30,000 to $50,000	over $50,000	Average income
Women						
Canadian-born	7%	30%	44%	15%	4%	$17,900
Immigrated before 1981	4%	24%	55%	13%	4%	$18,300
Immigrated 1981-1990	8%	35%	48%	7%	1%	$13,400
Immigrated 1991-1994	13%	46%	38%	3%	0%	$9,300
Men						
Canadian-born	4%	21%	33%	27%	15%	$29,300
Immigrated before 1981	0%	13%	42%	30%	15%	$31,800
Immigrated 1981-1990	5%	26%	45%	19%	5%	$20,500
Immigrated 1991-1994	6%	36%	47%	8%	2%	$14,700

Of very recent immigrants, 59 per cent of women and 42 per cent of men reported no income or income of less than $10,000 in 1995. The share of persons without income is significantly lower for earlier immigrants, who also report income below $10,000 in much smaller proportions than both recent immigrants and the Canadian-born.

At the high end of the income scale, recent immigrants are underrepresented. The proportion with incomes over $50,000 is very small.

If the circumstances of earlier immigrants can be taken as an indication of what recent immigrants can be expected to achieve with time, then a general, widespread upward shift can be expected in incomes of persons who immigrated during the 1980s and 1990s in years to come.

The incomes of earlier immigrants are distributed more or less like those of the Canadian-born, with a smaller share having no income or income of less than $10,000, and a higher concentration in the lower middle range of $10,000 to $30,000. In part this reflects the fact that many earlier immigrants are seniors receiving old age benefits.

Distribution of household income becomes similar over time

Table E.6: Distribution of household income, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1995 (percentage distribution)

Households	$0 to $20,000	$20,000 to $40,000	$40,000 to $60,000	$60,000 to $80,000	Over $80,000	Average income
Canadian-born	25%	27%	22%	13%	13%	$45,500
Earlier immigrants	22%	27%	22%	15%	15%	$48,900
Recent immigrants	22%	32%	25%	12%	9%	$42,500
1980s immigrants	*21%*	*28%*	*27%*	*14%*	*10%*	*$44,200*
1991-94 immigrants with others	*8%*	*37%*	*27%*	*15%*	*13%*	*$50,900*
1991-94 immigrants only	*41%*	*39%*	*14%*	*3%*	*3%*	*$27,000*

In 1995, recent immigrant households had average income of $42,500 or 93 per cent of the income of Canadian-born households. However, the income of households consisting only of very recent immigrants is only three-fifths (59%) of the income of households of the Canadian-born.

Recent immigrant households are found in the lower income ranges in nearly the same proportion as earlier immigrant and Canadian-born households. One-half of recent and earlier immigrant households as well as Canadian-born households have incomes of less than $40,000. This pattern is echoed among recent immigrant households with less than $20,000. The proportion of recently immigrated households with incomes over $80,000 is 9 per cent, while the proportions of Canadian-born and earlier immigrant households at these income levels are higher (13% and 15%).

Nearly one in three very recent immigrants in families with low incomes

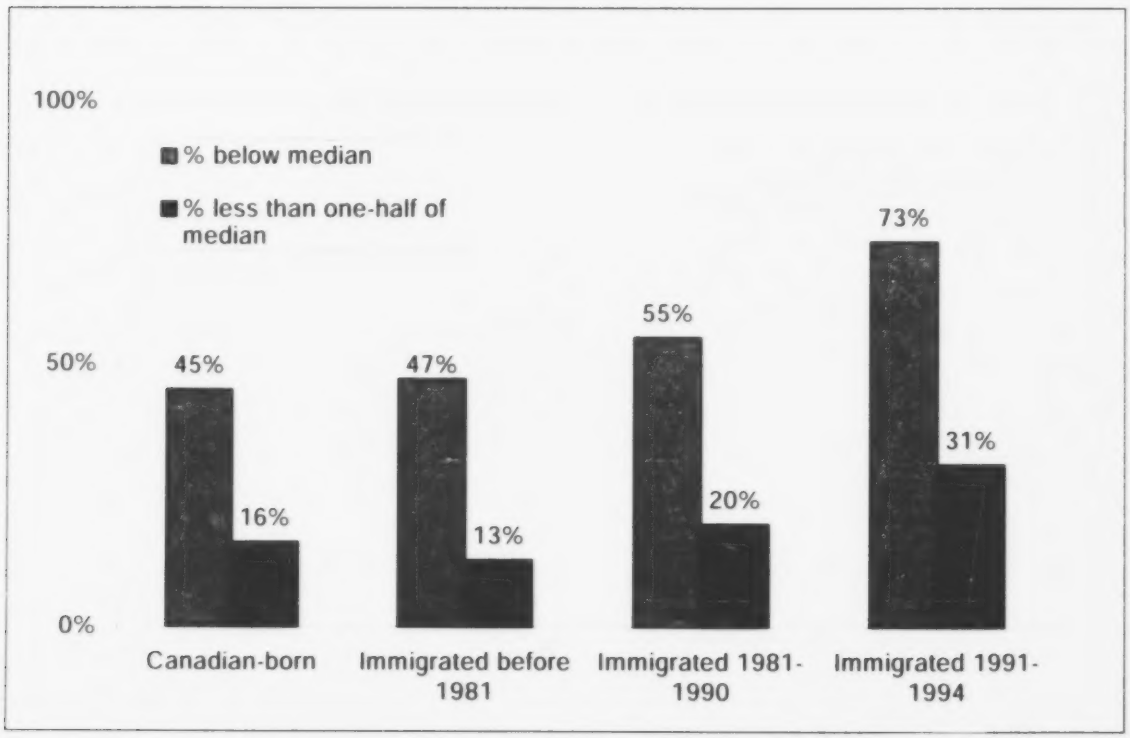
One way of examining income inequality is to see whether persons in certain groups are more likely than persons in other groups to have incomes that fall below the overall median income. The median income is the middle income when incomes are ordered by size, from high to low. One-half of incomes are higher, one-half are lower. And to measure more severe inequality, the percentage of incomes falling below one-half of the median income is examined.

In Winnipeg in 1995, the median income of all families (defined as two or more persons related by blood, marriage, common-law status or adoption, and living together in the same household) was $48,354. For individuals not living in families, median income was $17,425.

Figure E.1 and Table E.7 show the percentage of people with income below the median. For people living in families, the family income was compared to the median family income. For non-family persons – much smaller in number, particularly among recent immigrants – their individual income was compared to the median income of all non-family persons. Unattached individuals under 15 years of age are not included as no income data is available. The proportion of persons with income below one-half of the median, shown in Figure E.1 and Table E.8, was derived in the same way.

As family size has not been considered in these calculations, and as larger families are likely to have higher income (but not necessarily higher income per member of the family), the number of persons in the total population living in families with income below the median is less than 50 per cent. 48 per cent of women and 44 per cent of men live in families with income below the median. 17 per cent of women and 15 per cent of men live in families with income below one half of the median.

Figure E.1: Persons in families and unattached individuals with income below the median and below one-half of the median, as a percentage of the population, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1995



Recent immigrants are more likely than earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born to live in families with incomes that fall below the overall median, or if they do not live in families, to have income below the median for unattached individuals. They are also more likely to live in families with incomes that fall below one-half of the median income. The percentage of immigrants in families with incomes in the lower part of the income distribution declines in relation to their length of stay in Canada.

Table E.7: Persons in families and unattached individuals with income below the median, as a percentage of all persons, by age and gender, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1995

	Under 15	15 to 24	25 to 64	65 and over	All persons
Women					
Canadian-born	50%	50%	41%	62%	47%
Immigrated before 1981	n.a.	44%	42%	67%	50%
Immigrated 1981-1990	58%	60%	55%	48%	56%
Immigrated 1991 - 1994	82%	81%	72%	49%	74%
Men					
Canadian-born	50%	41%	37%	62%	43%
Immigrated before 1981	n.a.	43%	36%	65%	44%
Immigrated 1981-1990	62%	52%	54%	48%	54%
Immigrated 1991 - 1994	78%	72%	72%	43%	72%

The proportion of people with incomes below the median varies with age. For the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants, the highest proportions are found among seniors. But this is not so for the most recent immigrants, where incomes below the median are more common at younger ages. Persons who immigrated during the 1980s occupy a middle ground.

In all age groups the proportion of persons with income below the overall median is higher among recent immigrants than among the Canadian-born. However, the differences are much greater for people of working age than for seniors. Seniors are a notable exception: recent immigrants have a lower proportion of persons below the median than the Canadian born and earlier immigrants. This probably reflects programs of income support for seniors as well as extended-family arrangements that are relatively common for recently immigrated seniors.

Table E.8: Persons in families and unattached individuals with income below one-half of the median, as a percentage of all persons, by age and gender, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1995

	Under 15	15 to 24	25 to 64	65 and over	All persons
Women					
Canadian-born	21%	25%	15%	10%	17%
Immigrated before 1981	n.a.	13%	13%	12%	13%
Immigrated 1981-1990	21%	29%	19%	15%	21%
Immigrated 1991 - 1994	38%	43%	27%	21%	32%
Men					
Canadian-born	21%	17%	12%	15%	15%
Immigrated before 1981	n.a.	17%	11%	19%	13%
Immigrated 1981-1990	23%	21%	17%	20%	19%
Immigrated 1991 - 1994	33%	33%	29%	20%	30%

Three out of ten very recent immigrants are experiencing low income, i.e., they live in families with income of less than one-half of median family income, or, if they do not live in a family, have income of less than one-half of the median income of unattached individuals. For seniors the share is about one-fifth, a share that is from 5 to 11 percentage points higher than among the Canadian-born. In other age groups, the share of very recent immigrants with incomes below one-half of the overall median is higher, and it also exceeds the share of the Canadian-born by a larger margin.

The proportion of immigrants having low income declines with length of stay in Canada. Among immigrants who landed during the 1980s other than seniors the share of those with income of less than one-half of the median ranges from 17 to 23 per cent for men and 19 to 29 per cent for women, which is closer to the proportions for the Canadian-born.

PART F: HOUSING

Crowded accommodation more common for recent immigrants

In Tables F.1 and F.2, a room is defined as an enclosed area within a dwelling that is suitable for year-round living: a living room, bedroom, kitchen, or a finished room in attic or basement. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and spaces used solely for business purposes. Accommodation is defined as "crowded" when there are more persons in the household than rooms in the dwelling, i.e. when there is more than one person per room.

Table F.1: Number of persons per room, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

Households	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Number of households
Canadian-born	61%	30%	5%	4%	196,700
Earlier immigrants	59%	30%	6%	5%	46,200
Recent immigrants	23%	33%	15%	29%	18,300
1980s immigrants	29%	35%	14%	22%	10,900
1990s immigrants with others	17%	31%	18%	35%	3,900
1990s immigrants only	13%	28%	16%	43%	3,400

Households of recent immigrants have space per person that is well below the average in the Winnipeg area. Three in ten recent immigrant households live in crowded conditions (i.e. there are fewer rooms than people in the home). The incidence of crowding is particularly high among households consisting only of very recent immigrants (43%). By contrast, crowding is very rare among households of the Canadian-born (4%) and earlier immigrants (5%).

Large households likely to have crowded accommodation

Table F.2: Persons per room and size of household, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

Household size	Type of household	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Number of households
1 to 3 persons	Canadian-born	73%	22%	2%	3%	152,700
	Earlier immigrants	74%	21%	2%	3%	34,100
	Recent immigrants	40%	34%	9%	17%	9,600
	1980s immigrants	*50%*	*33%*	*7%*	*11%*	5,700
	1990s immigrants with others	*31%*	*37%*	*14%*	*18%*	1,800
	1990s immigrants only	*21%*	*34%*	*13%*	*32%*	2,100
4 or 5 persons	Canadian-born	19%	60%	14%	7%	40,300
	Earlier immigrants	18%	57%	15%	9%	10,800
	Recent immigrants	7%	38%	20%	35%	6,600
	1980s immigrants	*8%*	*44%*	*21%*	*28%*	4,200
	1990s immigrants with others	*7%*	*32%*	*19%*	*41%*	1,300
	1990s immigrants only	*2%*	*24%*	*20%*	*55%*	1,100
6 or more persons	Canadian-born	1%	28%	36%	34%	3,700
	Earlier immigrants	1%	26%	37%	36%	1,200
	Recent immigrants	0%	9%	26%	65%	2,100
	1980s immigrants	*0%*	*11%*	*28%*	*62%*	1,100
	1990s immigrants with others	*0%*	*9%*	*25%*	*64%*	800
	1990s immigrants only	*0%*	*4%*	*17%*	*79%*	200

Crowding is related to size of household. The larger the household, the greater the chance that there are more persons than rooms in the dwelling. This pattern is found among households of the Canadian-born as well as immigrants. But there is much less crowding in households of the Canadian-born than in households of recent immigrants, whatever their size.

As shown earlier, households of immigrants who arrived before the 1980s are similar to the households of the Canadian-born in size (see Table C.8). They also have accommodation that is similar in size to that of the Canadian-born. This suggests that immigrants form large households and live in relatively crowded conditions for a period after their arrival, so as to keep the cost of accommodation down. But when economic circumstances permit, they split into smaller household units or move to more spacious accommodation. Households also become smaller when children of immigrants become adults and establish their own households.

Share of households with high housing cost in relation to income similar

Table F.3: Cost of accommodation as a share of household income, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1995 (percentage distribution)

Households	Less than 30%	30% to 50%	50% or more
Canadian-born	76%	13%	10%
Earlier immigrants	81%	12%	7%
Recent immigrants	75%	13%	11%
1980s immigrants	*76%*	*13%*	*11%*
1991-94 immigrants with others	*85%*	*10%*	*6%*
1991-94 immigrants only	*62%*	*17%*	*20%*
All households	77%	13%	9%

More than one-third of households (37%) made up exclusively of immigrants who have been in Canada for five years or less spend more than 30 per cent of their income on accommodation. For one in five of these households (20%) the cost of accommodation even exceeds 50 per cent of income. Of all recent immigrant households, only about one-quarter (24%) has housing cost in excess of 30 per cent of income, the same proportion as for Canadian-born households (23%).

Housing costs of more than 30 per cent of income are considered burdensome, and households facing that level of cost as a rule have low incomes. Many households of recently arrived immigrants have low incomes and try to keep the cost of accommodation down by choosing small quarters and making their households large. But often this is not enough to bring housing costs down to less than 30 per cent of income.

Table F.4: Period of construction, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

Households	Before 1961	1961-1980	After 1980
Canadian-born	41%	39%	20%
Earlier immigrants	38%	41%	21%
Recent immigrants	36%	39%	25%
1980s immigrants	*37%*	*38%*	*25%*
1990s immigrants with others	*39%*	*36%*	*26%*
1990s immigrants only	*32%*	*47%*	*22%*
All households	40%	39%	20%

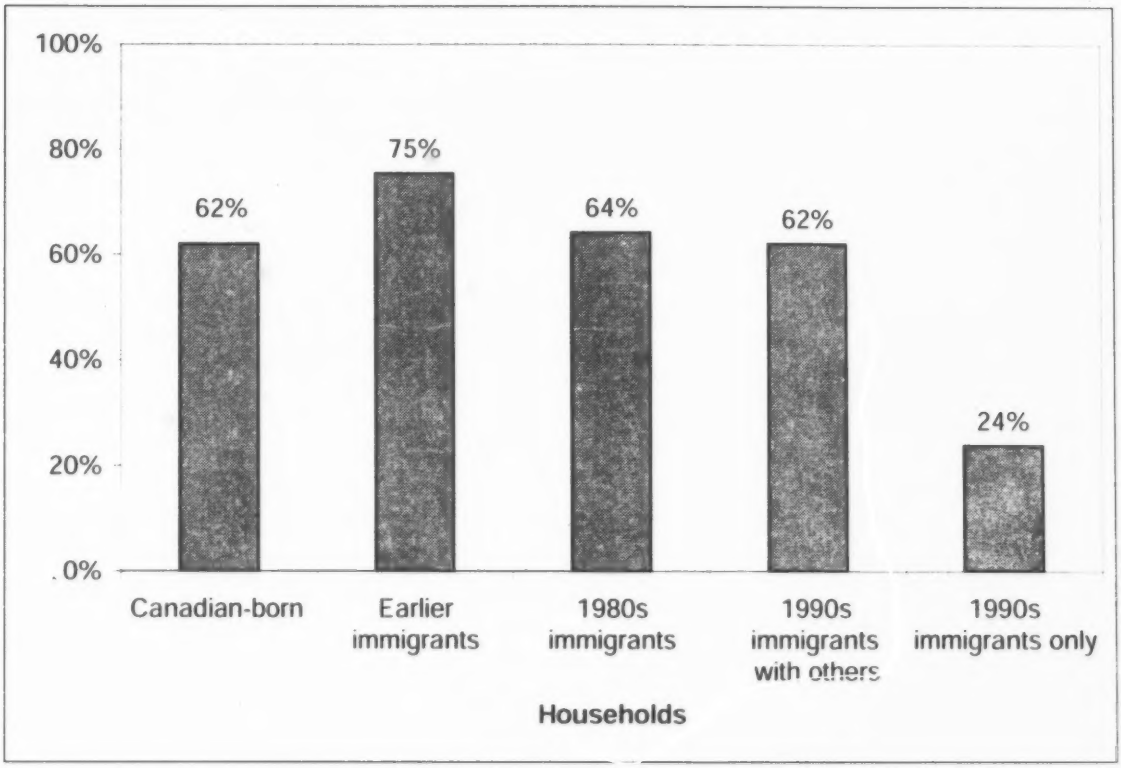
The dwellings where households of immigrants who arrived after 1980 live have been more recently built than the houses of the Canadian-born, and the proportion in need of major repair is relatively low. This suggests that, although the cost of housing is clearly a challenge for many recent immigrants, they tend not to resort to sub-standard accommodation.

Table F.5: Quality of housing, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

Households	Regular maintenance	Minor repairs	Major repairs
Canadian-born	63%	28%	9%
Earlier immigrants	67%	25%	8%
Recent immigrants	66%	25%	8%
1980s immigrants	*64%*	*27%*	*9%*
1990s immigrants with others	*68%*	*24%*	*8%*
1990s immigrants only	*73%*	*21%*	*6%*
All households	64%	27%	9%

Rental housing common for households of very recent immigrants only

Figure F.1: Households owning their home as a percentage of all households, Winnipeg Metropolitan Area, 1996



Only one quarter (24%) of households consisting exclusively of immigrants who arrived during 1991-1996 own their home, compared to more than three in five (62%) households of the Canadian-born and three-quarters (75%) of earlier immigrants. The rate of home ownership among joint households of very recent immigrants and others, and households of immigrants who landed during the 1980s is similar to the rate of the Canadian-born households.

Home-ownership is much higher among earlier immigrants than the Canadian-born. This probably reflects the higher average age of earlier immigrants, but it may also point to different choices. It also suggests that the high frequency of rental tenure among households consisting only of recent immigrants is a temporary phenomenon that is a part of the adjustment process.